THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR APRIL 1808:

With a View of DREGHORN CASTLE.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from March 26. to April 25. 1808, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
March 26	30.15	36	39	0.1	Snow
27	30.18	34	34	——	Cloudy
28	30.27	34	40	——	Ditto
29	30.29	30	43	——	Clear
30	30.21	30	43	——	Cloudy
31	30.1	54	41	0.01	Snow
April 1	29.84	34	41	0.02	Ditto
2	29.85	26	41	——	Clear
3	29.64	37	48	——	Ditto
4	29.12	41	51	0.04	Rain
5	29.04	43	45	1.71	Clear
6	29.09	34	41	——	Ditto
7	29.78	34	48	——	Ditto
8	29.78	39	48	——	Ditto
9	30.2	37	47	——	Ditto
10	30.15	43	53	0.01	Showers
11	30.15	42	53	——	Clear
12	30.13	41	57	——	Ditto
13	30.13	44	55	——	Ditto
14	30.05	46	55	0.04	Showers
15	29.95	41	48	——	Clear
16	30.1	30	46	——	Ditto
17	30.15	34	42	0.56	Snow
18	30.04	27	40	0.02	Ditto
19	29.42	30	38	0.01	Ditto
20	29.51	34	48	——	Clear
21	29.55	29	41	0.51	Snow
22	29.33	36	40	0 01	Ditto
23	29.7	36	43	——	Cloudy
24	29.81	38	45	——	Ditto
25	29.95	37	48	——	Ditto
				——	
				Quantity of Rain,	3.04

High Water at LEITH For MAY 1808.

Days.	Morn. H M.	Even. H. M.
Su. 1	6 25	6 51
M. 2	7 16	7 41
Tu. 3	8 6	8 32
W. 4	8 57	9 22
Th. 5	9 47	10 13
Fr. 6	10 39	11 5
Sa. 7	11 32	11 59
Su. 8	——	0 27
M. 9	0 56	1 25
Tu. 10	1 57	2 26
W. 11	2 57	3 27
Th. 12	3 58	4 28
Fr. 13	4 58	5 27
Sa. 14	5 55	6 21
Su. 15	6 48	7 13
M. 16	7 38	8 1
Tu. 17	8 24	8 46
W. 18	9 8	9 29
Th. 19	9 51	10 12
Fr. 20	10 33	10 54
Sa. 21	11 15	11 36
Su. 22	11 58	——
M. 23	0 19	0 43
Tu. 24	1 6	1 29
W. 25	1 53	2 17
Th. 26	3 42	3 7
Fr. 27	3 32	3 58
Sa. 28	4 23	4 48
Su. 29	5 13	5 38
M. 30	6 3	6 28
Tu. 31	6 52	7 17

MOON's PHASES
For MAY 1808.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
First Quart.	3.	4.	30.	aftern.
Full Moon,	10.	7.	27.	morn.
Last Quart.	17.	6.	50.	morn.
New Moon,	25.	11.	7.	morn.

OBSERVATIONS.

May 1. Union between Scotland and England, commenced 1707.
9. Jamaica taken by the English, 1655.
12. Court of Session meets.

The

THE Scots Magazine, AND EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY, For APRIL 1808.

Description of DREGHORN CASTLE. *With a View.*

THE frontispiece to this Magazine exhibits a view of that splendid mansion, Dreghorn Castle, the residence of Alex. Trotter, Esq. late of the Navy Pay Office. It lies about four miles to the south-west of Edinburgh, and is built upon a Gothic design by that eminent architect Mr Elliot.

The part completed is, we have been informed, only about a fourth part of the original and complete plan. Some part of the old edifice is still remaining, as will be observed in the plate.

Proceedings of the WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

AT the last meeting of the Wernerian Natural History Society, Professor Jameson read an account of a method of constructing and colouring Mineralogical Maps. We cannot give a satisfactory account of this paper without drawings. We shall therefore only observe, that maps executed according to this plan shew distinctly the figure of the cliffs, terraces, acclivities and summits of single mountains, and also the characters of mountain-ranges and mountain-groupes: and the colouring affords a true and harmonious representation of the alternation, extent, and relative position of the different rocks that appear at the surface. Professor Jameson at the same time laid before the Society a series of Mineralogical Queries which he had drawn up, with the view of directing the attention of mineralogists to the particular objects pointed out by them.

Having been favoured with a copy of these queries, we shall here communicate them to our readers.

MINERALOGICAL QUERIES.

England.

1. Does the granite of Cornwall belong to the oldest or the newest granite formation; or do both formations occur in that county?

2. Is the shorl-rock of Cornwall disposed in an unconformable and overlying position, in regard to the older primitive rocks; if this be its position, on what rock or rocks does it rest, and what are its other geognostic relations?

3. Does the serpentine of Cornwall belong to the first or second serpen-

pentine formation; and what are the imbedded and venigenous fossils it contains?

4. What are the characters of the different metalliferous venigenous formations in Cornwall; are any of them identical with those described by Werner*, Mohs†, Friesleben‡, Jameson§, and others?

5. Do the inclined slaty strata, in the vicinity of Plymouth, belong to the transition class of rocks?

6. Does the upper part of the mountain of Cader-Idris in Wales belong to the newest floetz-trap formation?

7. Are not the mountains in Cumberland principally composed of transition rocks, partially covered with the newest floetz-trap formation?

8. Is not the porphyry of Cumberland a variety of clinkstone-porphyry?

9. Does the gypsum of Cumberland belong to the first or second floetz-gypsum formation?

Scotland.

1. Does the sienitic greenstone of Fassnet Burn in East Lothian, belong to the transition rocks, or the newest floetz-trap formation?

2. Does claystone occur in beds or veins in the coal fields of the Lothians?

3. What are the geognostic characters and relations of the porphyritic rock of the Ochil hills?

4. Is Inchkeith, in the Frith of Forth, entirely composed of rocks belonging to the independent coal formation?

5. Are the geognostic relations of the porphyry slate, or clinkstone porphry of East Lothian, the same as in other countries?

6. What are the geognostic relations of the claystone, compact felspar, and striped jasper of the Pentland hills?

7. Are the upper parts of the Lomonds in Fifeshire, of Tinto in Lanarkshire, and of the Eilden hills in Roxburghshire, composed of rocks belonging to the newest floetz-trap formations?

8. What is the extent and mode of distribution of the sienite of Galloway?

9. Does the Craig of Ailsa, in the Frith of Clyde, and the Bass rock in the Frith of Forth, belong to the newest floetz-trap formation?

10. Does the pitchstone of Ardnamurchan belong to the newest floetz-trap formation?

11. Is the granular quartz in the islands of Jura and Isla subordinate to mica slate; or does it constitute a distinct formation?

12. Are the Cullin mountains in the island of Skye composed of rocks belonging to the newest floetz-trap and second porphyry formations?

13. What are the geognostic characters and relations of the Scure Eigg, in the isle of Egg, one of the Hebrides?

14. Of what rock is the isle of Staffa composed, and what are its geognostic characters and relations?

15. Is the porphyry of the isle of Rasay porphyry-slate?

16. What are the geognostic relations of the tremolite of Glen-Elg in Inverness-shire?

17. Does the upper part of Ben Nevis belong to the second porphyry formation; and if this be the case, on what does the porphyry rest?

18. Does the porphyry of the Brauer, near Blair in Athol, belong to the second porphyry formation?

19. Does the granitic rock in the vicinity of Aberdeen, belong to the granite or sienite formations?

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* Neue Theorie von der entstehung der gænge, von A. G. Werner, 1791.

† Beschreibung des Gruben Gebæudes Himmelsfurst, von F. Mohs, 1804.

‡ Mineralog Bemerkungen bei gelegenheit eines Reisz durch den merkuerdigsten Keil des Harzgebirges, von Friesleben, 1795.

§ Mineralogical Description of Dumfries-shire, and Elements of Geognosy.

20. Does the sandstone of the Shetland islands belong to the independent coal formations, or to any of the formations described by Werner?

21. In what species of mineral repository are the ores of Sandlodge in Shetland contained; and what are the oryctognostic and geognostic characters and relations of these ores?

22. Does the claystone of Papa Stour, one of the Shetlands, belong to the new floetz-trap or coal formations?

23. Does the serpentine of the islands of Unst and Fetlar belong to the first or second serpentine formations?

Character of WILL WIMBLE *in the* SPECTATOR.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THE following note which I found on the margin of a book purchased at an auction, contains a piece of information which may be interesting to many of your readers:

N°. 108. WILL WIMBLE.—Thomas Morecraft, a baronet's younger son, the person mentioned by the Spectator in the character of Will Wimble, died at Dublin July 2d 1741 *.

Remarks on DUNIPACE.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THERE is hardly any Antiquity in Scotland which has been so much noticed as *Dunipace*, or respecting the origin and etymon of which there has been a greater co-incidence of opinion. It has almost uniformly been rendered *Duni Pacis*, i. e. the Hills of Peace, supposed to have been erected in commemoration of a peace there concluded betwixt the Romans and Caledonians. I am afraid, however, this etymology will not stand the test of critical investigation.

The above hypothesis, if well founded, establishes some important particulars. 1*mo*, It gives us to understand that it was customary for the Romans and Caledonians to erect *Tumuli* to commemorate the conclusion of peace, a circumstance by no means apparent from, or countenanced by, the history of either nation. 2*do*, That there was a mutual agreement to compound this word of the language of both nations, *Dun* being the Gaelic for a *Hill*, and *Pax* the Latin for *Peace*. 3*tio*, That the Caledonians were at that time in a situation to dictate to the Romans, and obtained that, in this compound word, the Gaelic language should take the lead. The natural import of *Duni Pacis*, therefore, in the 1*st* instance, establishes a custom of which it is itself the only solitary example, and in the 2*d* and 3*d* instances, implies facts utterly improbable.

But when the contexture of the word, and the *Genius* of the two languages are minutely considered, this theory will appear in a still more unfavourable point of view. *Dun* has uniformly been Latinized *Dunum*, not *Dunus*, and therefore must have *Duna*, not *Duni*, in the nominative plural.—The Romans were strangers to the soft sound of *C*, and always pronounced it as we do *K*. *Dunipace*, even admitting it to signify the *Hills* of *Peace*, would not have been written or pronounced *Duni Pacis*, or *Dunipace*, but *Duna Pakis*, or *Dunapake*.

There are two *Tumuli* at Dunipace, the eastmost of which bears the most unequivocal characteristics of art, and the other not the least. This plurality of *Tumuli* added to the resemblance which *Pace* bears to the Latin *Pax*, or the

* Mr Chalmers, in his edition of the British Essayists, mentions the name of this gentleman, but does not state the place or time of his death. *Ed.*

the English *Peace*, seems to have set the invention of the monks a-work, and to have induced them to render it *Duni pacis*; and certainly nothing can better illustrate the hard shift they were put to, as well as their complete ignorance of the matter, than their not being able to discover the *Etymon* of this word either in the language of the one nation or the other, but in an incongruous combination of both.

It is only since the discovery of Ossian's Poems by M'Pherson, that the Gaelic language has begun to excite any considerable degree of general interest or attention. During the Monkish ages, the general predilection was in favour of the languages of Greece and Rome. The aboriginal inhabitants, as well as the aboriginal language of the country, appear to have been equally undervalued and overlooked. The celebrated *Buchanan* was totally unacquainted with the Gaelic. As a proof of this, any of your literary correspondents may peruse his Etymology of *Montrose*, *Inverness*, *Dunkeld*, &c. It was therefore customary during the Monkish ages to derive every thing from the Latin, and there is every reason to conclude that *Duni Pacis*, *i. e.* the Hills of Peace—*Pene Pontus*, *i. e.* Penpont—*Deidonum*, *i. e.* Dundee—*Mons rosarum*, *i. e.* Montrose—*Cruor Danorum*, *i. e.* Cruden, with several others which I have already had occasion to mention, owe their origin to Monkish pedantry and ignorance.

Having spent some time in proving what *Duni-pace* is not; you and your readers will naturally expect me to point out what it is, and this task I shall the more readily undertake, because I flatter myself I can place the matter in so satisfactory a point of view, that it will be equally matter of regret and wonder, how so obvious an antiquity could ever have been mistaken.

Dunipace, i. e. *Dun-na-Pais*, i. e. the Grave Hills, or sepulchral tumuli, is a national monument of some victory obtained by our hardy ancestors. The river Carron for many centuries rolled its streams amidst the din of *clashing arms*: no stream has oftener heard the confused cry of the warrior, or seen garments rolled in blood: here we are taught to look for the scene of a memorable battle betwixt the Romans and Caledonians. The translator of Ossian points this out as the spot where *Fingal* encountered *Caracul*, supposed to be the Roman *Caracalla*. The Wall of Antoninus for several miles ran parallel to the course of the Carron, and the adjacent district must have been the scene of many a bloody contest, now for ever buried in oblivion. The last circumstance I shall mention on this head, as making more directly for my purpose, is, that Ossian mentions a green vale, with a *Tomb* or *Tumulus* standing on it, where Oscar engaged the heroes of *Caros*, supposed to be the *Tumulus* in question.

It might be difficult to point out a *Dunum pacis*, or Hill of peace, within the ancient Roman or Celtic territories; but the *Dun-na-Pais*, or Grave-hills, are every where to be met with within the Celtic districts. Our ancestors stuck at no labour or expence in their sepulchral monuments. Haco's Tumulus, who fell at the battle of Largs, is literally a hill; and it is not unworthy of remark, that the battle did not take its name from *Largs*, but on the contrary, *Largs* took its name from the battle, for *Largs* literally means the *Tumuli*, or graves. Amidst the vast variety of sepulchral monuments still remaining, I shall only mention *Sweno's* superb pillar in Murrayshire; *Camus'* stone near Barry, and the standing stanes at *Aberlemno*, where we have also a *Grave hill*, or *Dun-na-Pais*.

Dunipace, when considered as meaning a *Hill* of *Peace*, has, as far as I know, no parallel to support the hypothesis. But when considered as a

Grave-

Grave hill, the parallel and collateral instances are not only numerous, but almost infinite. The literal import of the name, the situation, the shape of Dunipace, and the exact resemblance it bears to other *Tumuli* well known to be sepulchral monuments, leave hardly a shadow of doubt, that it was also of the same kind, and, like Haco's monument, erected not only to cover the valiant dead, but to perpetuate the memory of some signal victory obtained by our warlike ancestors. It would be foolish, as well as absurd, to hazard even a conjecture as to the particular battle which *Dunipace* was intended to commemorate. It is impossible to penetrate the dark abyss of oblivion, and the mind feels itself o'ercast with a melancholy gloom when it reflects, that so many noble monuments, and heroic atchievements of our ancestors, are veiled in impenetrable obscurity, and have for ever perished.

23*d April* 1808. MILO.

Monthly Memoranda in Natural History.

March 26. 1808. A Large Conger-Eel (Muræna Conger,) taken this morning off Fisher-row, was to-day brought to market. It measured nearly four feet in length. Although ten hours out of the sea, it was alive and vigorous when laid on the stall in the market. Congers are not very common in the Frith of Forth.

April 5. At Foxhall, eight miles west from Edinburgh, daffodils are now in full flower; the tendrils of peas sown in the open border in November last, have appeared; and peach, nectarine, and pear blossoms are expanding. The season, however, is, upon the whole, very backward.

12*th April*. The Elm-trees in Hope Park are now in flower.

17*th April*. Large flocks of Fieldfares still frequent the neighbourhood of the city.

18*th April*. A heavy fall of snow took place on the afternoon of this day, so that in the evening it lay on the ground several inches deep.

22*d April*. Last night a still more heavy fall of snow had taken place, so that this morning it lay more than half a foot deep in most places around Edinburgh. It is not a little remarkable that snow-storms have thus occasionally recurred, during the past season, for the long period of six months, the first fall having happened early in November last.

P. S.—It may be expected that some notice should be taken of a paper inserted in last Magazine, intituled "Discovery of, and Query concerning, a species of River Shell-fish." The author of this paper picked up some *Fresh-water Muscles* in the bed of the Water of Leith, after the subsiding of the great flood of the river in the beginning of September last. This is the whole observation; and it is certainly most unhappily styled a *discovery*; for the same kind of river shell-fish might be found in the alluvion of almost any river in Great Britain, after a flood, or whether there had been a flood or no. The freedom of these remarks will be excused, when it is stated that the author might not only have had his doubts resolved by consulting any of the popular works on natural history, but even by referring to Mr Stark's Picture of Edinburgh, where the fresh water Mytili are mentioned in a chapter treating of objects of natural history found in the neighbourhood of the city.

In answer to the queries it may be observed, that the different species of fresh-water shell-fish, if the minute sorts be included, are far too numerous to be detailed in this Miscellany. Reference may be had to the works of Montagu and of Donovan on British

tish testacea, to the 4th volume of Pennant's British Zoology, and to Dr Maton's full and accurate list of native shells in the 8th volume of the Linnean Transactions. Very little, I am persuaded, is known of the habits of the river muscle, and if the writer of the queries would undertake actual observations on this subject, and communicate them, he would be well entitled to the thanks of naturalists.—It may here be remarked, that it is pretty well known that fresh water shell-fish form a part of the food of the otter: it is a fact indeed noticed in almost every history of that animal.

N.

Edinburgh, 26th April 1808.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

MR DONOVAN has announced some particulars of an extraordinary nature respecting one of the mountains of Wales, which he endeavours to demonstrate to have been at some remote period a volcano of immense magnitude. This is Cader Idris in Merionethshire, which in size is not exceeded by any mountain in the Principality, except Snowdou. The general aspect of the crater is exactly that of Mount Vesuvius, only one of its sides is broken down, so that the abyss of this funnel-shaped mountain is more completely disclosed than in the latter. It is this side of Cader Idris that affords the most illustrative examples of porous stones, which form immense beds on the declivities, only a few inches in many instances below the surface of the earth. Many of these porous stones exhibit evident marks of strong ignition and vitrification; some are reduced to the state of slags, while others have all the cellular appearance and lightness of pumice. The summit of the mountain is covered with an immense wreck of stones, supposed to have been ejected from the crater at the time of the explosion. Myriads of these stones have borne a regular crystallized form; their usual length is, from three to six and ten feet; some measure even fifteen or twenty; and one, in particular, which Mr Donovan observed, was twenty-two feet three inches long. The substance of these crysals is of the basalt kind, being the porphyry slate, or clinkstone porphyry of Jamieson.

The art of polantography, or multiplying designs by means of stone, though yet in its infancy, is already practised in three different ways, in all of which, blocks of a fine-grained calcareous stone are employed instead of copper. The first manner is by tracing on the stone with an ink prepared for the purpose, and with a steel pen, whatever is to be printed, whether writing, music, or figures. This manner is expeditious, but serves only for outlines, or mere sketches. But it is capable of increased utility, if a writing on paper, with the ink composed for this purpose, be transferred from the paper to the stone, from which a number of impressions may be taken off. This transfer supersedes the necessity of reverse writing on the stone, and multiplies at pleasure the most correct *fac-simile*. As the printing may be begun as soon as the ink is dry, this is a rapid way of obtaining impressions. The second way of operating originated with Professor Mitterer, of Munich; he discovered that the materials of which the ink was composed, might be made into crayons, which being traced on the stone, the drawings thus made might be multiplied greatly. They are indeed much softer than ordinary chalk, they require time and patience in using; but they may be made to produce pleasing designs. The third mode may with propriety be called the art of engraving on stone, being executed by means of the graver.

POPULATION *of the different* COUNTIES *in* SCOTLAND, *according to the Return of* 1801.

	HOUSES.			PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.			
	Inhabited.	By how many families occupied.	Uninhabited.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Persons not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Total of Persons.
ABERDEEN,.....	25,249	31,701	573	55,625	67,457	43,044	27,699	52,288	123,082
Argyle,.....	13,109	14,278	32	33,767	38,092	19,188	4,196	43,884	71,85
Ayr,.....	13,603	18,143	272	39,666	44,640	33,185	42,045	8,760	84,306
Banff.....	7,789	8,677	166	16,067	19,740	11,177	4,890	18,288	35,307
Berwick,.....	5,965	6,835	273	14,294	16,327	6,396	3,343	19,767	30,621
Bute,.....	1,911	2,501	17	5,552	6,239	3,161	4,821	3,809	11,791
Caithness,.....	4,433	4,652	140	10,183	12,426	13,263	2,201	7,145	22,609
Clackmannan,.....	2,100	2,612	64	5,064	5,794	872	1,037	8,949	10,858
Cromarty,.....	410	552	7	1,351	1,701	262	575	1,371	3,052
Dumbarton,.....	3,375	4,418	107	9,796	10,914	4,633	7,952	8,131	20,710
Dumfries,.....	10,785	11,850	246	25,407	29,190	10,691	6,317	37,146	54,597
Edinburgh,.....	17,111	28,186	1,081	54,224	68,730	7,758	21,036	90,256	122,954
Elgin,.....	5,992	6,354	134	11,763	14,942	8,131	4,410	14,164	26,705
Fife,.....	17,065	22,298	766	42,952	50,791	9,651	17,300	59,886	93,743
Forfar,.....	20,195	24,087	827	45,461	53,666	8,627	14,827	47,450	99,127
Haddington,.....	5,851	7,219	406	13,890	16,096	5,346	3,224	20,342	29,986
Inverness,.....	14,357	15,353	159	33,801	40,491	34,068	3,864	36,361	74,292
Kincardine,.....	5,688	6,179	302	12,104	14,245	7,924	6,023	12,210	26,349
Kinross,.....	1,372	1,686	37	3,116	3,609	667	888	5,170	6,725
Kirkcudbright,.....	5,600	6,433	161	13,619	15,592	5,856	2,532	20,823	29,211
Lanark,.....	32,259	36,481	1,544	68,100	78,599	15,704	38,086	81,264	146,699
Linlithgow,.....	2,796	3,832	160	8,129	9,715	4,166	3,829	9,849	17,844
Nairn,.....	1,940	1,945	32	3,639	4,618	2,901	898	4,456	8,257
Orkney & Shetland	8,016	8,825	105	20,793	26,031	14,653	2,476	8,478	46,824
Peebles,.....	1,682	1,843	64	4,160	4,575	2,010	886	5,839	8,735
Perth,.....	23,382	28,971	952	58,808	67,558	24,404	22,773	76,885	126,366
Renfrew,.....	7,857	17,217	89	36,068	41,988	3,894	21,746	52,416	78,056
Ross, ...	11,014	11,304	120	24,143	28,148	23,097	4,589	18,382	52,291
Roxburgh,.....	6,156	7,480	241	15,813	17,869	7,148	3,964	23,170	33,682
Selkirk,.....	986	1,163	27	2,356	2,714	1,023	583	3,222	5,070
Stirling,.....	7,530	11,625	292	23,875	26,950	9,458	11,878	18,617	58,825
Sutherland,.....	4,315	4,384	9	10,425	12,692	16,163	670	4,234	23,117
Wigton,.....	4 660	4,995	132	10,570	12,348	6,995	1,815	10,622	22,918
	294,553	364,079	9,537	734,581	864,487	365,516	293,373	833,914	1,599,068

N. B. No returns were received from the united parish of Kilfinichen and Kilvicuen, from the parish of Tyree, and from the islands of Rum, Canna, and Muck, in Argyleshire; from the united parish of Kirkmichael and Killycudden, and the parish of Risolis in Cromartyshire; and from the parish of Dalserf in Lanarkshire: The population of these places is estimated to exceed the number of 8,692 persons. GRAND TOTAL 1,607,760.

Tour thro' the HIGHLANDS *and other parts of* SCOTLAND, *in May and June* 1807.

(*Continued from p.* 187.)

INVERNESS is a handsome, well-built town, situated on both sides of the Ness, and connected by a substantial bridge of seven arches. It has a considerable share of trade; and manufactures of different kinds have long been established there. The salmon fishing in the Ness is very productive. The inhabitants are gay and elegant in their appearance, and said to speak the English language with greater purity than in any other part of Scotland,—which may be pretty correct, when applied to the higher ranks. The canal, at present going forward to connect the Murray Frith with the Western Sea at Fort William, is a vast undertaking, and, when finished, will prove an incalculable benefit to the coasting trade of the island. The bason at Clachnacharry, where the canal enters the frith, is nearly finished; and the digging of the canal is carried a good way up the vale of the Ness. Several of the locks are considerably advanced; and a mole or pier, to the westward of the entrance to the bason, is at present forming. The expence of these works will bring much money into the country, while it gives employment to a great number of hands, and inures them to habits of labour and industry.

From Inverness we proceeded up the side of the frith, at the head of which we crossed the river Beauly, at the village of that name. Around the sides of the frith, and at the head of the bay, a fine tract of arable ground is extended, well cultivated, and bearing good crops, which is let at high rents. From Beauly to Dingwall the road crosses a bleak heathy moor, of a thin light soil, a considerable part of which is laid out in plantations, and a few spots are cultivated in a very imperfect manner by a great number of small farmers. On the banks of the Conan, the soil is better, consisting of a clayey loam. A great deal of wood, both natural and planted, grows on the banks of this river. Dingwall is a royal burgh, situated in a vale at the head of the bay of Cromarty, and, consisting of one principal street, is reckoned the second town in Rosshire.

From Dingwall we turned by Strathpeffer to Conlin, an inn on the road to Lochbroom. The valley of Strathpeffer contains some rich ground, but is narrow and confined by high hills, and not improved to that perfection its natural advantages seem to point out. Near Conlin, the fields and pleasure grounds of Coul, the property of Sir George Mackenzie, Baronet, appeared to be managed in a superior style of husbandry. Several fields, both in crop and pasture, were in excellent order. Here we saw a flock of Cheviot sheep, which seemed to thrive well.

From Conlin to Lochbroom the country is rugged, mountainous, and rocky, covered with heath, where a great number of black cattle, horses, sheep, and goats, have an indifferent pasture. Many natural woods grow on the banks of the rivers, which descend to the eastward. Cultivation has made some feeble efforts to display her industry; but the soil and climate are inimical to her operations. Some green spots here and there discover her progress; but these are rare, amidst such a vast tract of waste. On the sides of Lochbroom, the hills are steep and rocky down to the water's edge. A small spot of level ground on the sides of the river which runs into the bay is under cultivation, and seemed to yield tolerably good crops, but, under the system of cultivation at present practised, cannot be made to give any great return. Along the sides of the hills, small detached pieces are labour-

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ed with the *cascroom*, an instrument familiar to those only who are in the most backward state of improvement. Lochbroom is esteemed one of the best herring stations on the coast of Scotland. Ullapool is a newly established and thriving fishing village, about six miles down the bay on the east side, which may *in time* become a town of some importance.

From Lochbroom, we returned by the same route to Inverness. The newly established tryst or fair at Beauly, for wool and sheep, was held on the day we past through that village; and the competition for the premium granted for the best tups, was to be determined at that time. There were only three lots, of six tups each, shown, which, I suppose, would each gain a premium. They were of the black-faced kind, and seemed to be pretty good specimens of that species of stock. A respectable meeting of proprietors and farmers assembled on this occasion; and the prices of wool were nearly equal to those of last season.

From Inverness, we took the road to Fort William, which lies along the south-eastern bank of the river Ness. A great number of acres are laid out in plantations along the banks and rising grounds on the sides of the river. The steep banks along the Ness, are here covered with broom and furze, which, at this season of the year, decorated with a full profusion of blossoms, appeared 'unprofitably gay,' and had a most brilliant show. We observed some part of this fine vale completely in a state of nature, tho' certainly capable of much improvement, from its situation on the banks of the Ness.

Loch Ness is a fine sheet of water, extending twenty-two miles in length in a direct line from north-east to south-west. The old military road lies along its eastern banks. For a considerable way up the side of the loch, the road is quite level, keeping parallel to the water, through a fine coppice wood, intermixed with larger trees, consisting of birch, ash, alder, &c. which extend a considerable way up the hills on each side of the lake, while the rocky, steep and elevated summits of the mountains, rise to a great height above. In this tract, we saw a number of sheep which were of a better shape and size, and in superior condition to most of those to be seen further north.

After passing the inn at Bolleskine, the road leaves the side of Loch Ness, and winds up the rugged banks of the Foyers, which are beautifully shaded with the weeping birch. The great fall in this river claims the attention and admiration of every traveller. We did not see it to the very best advantage, though the river was a good deal swelled by the rains which had fallen the preceding day. It is a grand object; presenting a considerable stream of water precipitated over a rock upwards of two hundred feet of perpendicular height. During its fall a part of it is converted into vapour, or spray, which is seen rising like smoke at a distance, when approaching it. After crossing the Foyers, along the banks of which a good deal of level ground is stretched above the falls, (some of which is under cultivation, but the crops appeared late and unpromising,) the road for some miles goes along the top of a pretty high ridge, and then descends by the side of a loch, and down a steep bank, across a rapid stream finely fringed with underwood, when Loch Ness again appears in view. At the head of the loch, on a spot of rising ground, surrounded with fine green fields, is placed Fort Augustus, a neat, regular fortification, with commodious barracks. It is a handsome spot, and forms a striking contrast to the rude scenery in the neighbourhood.

To the south of Fort Augustus, on Glengary's estate, are some farms stocked with Cheviot sheep, which have succeeded very well. Glenurquhart,

quhart, Glenmorrison, and Glengary, are vallies which run a considerable way into the country on the northern side of this great chain of lochs. Loch Oich, at the foot of Glengary, is about five miles distant from Fort Augustus. This loch is about three miles in length; and from Loch Oich and Loch Lochy, the distance is one mile. This isthmus is the highest point of land betwixt Inverness and Fort William in the course of the Caledonian Canal; and this part of the work, from the irregularity of the surface, will require a deep cut to connect the two lakes. Loch Lochy, like Loch Ness, extends in a direct line about ten or twelve miles towards Fort William, and is surrounded with steep, rocky hills, intersected with gullies and rapid streams. The hills on the eastern side appear to afford a better pasturage than those on the west. Near the foot of Loch Lochy, the vale opens; and the road here leaves the side of the lake, and stretches to the eastward till it crosses the Spean, a deep, rapid river, which drains a large tract of country in Lochaber. At this turn of the road, Bennevis, the most elevated mountain in Britain, appears in view, presenting a bold and rugged front, spangled with large tracts of snow, which reach a long way down the sides of the hill. The upper part of this mountain seems to be a huge pile of rocks; but the lower grounds, and round the base, appear to afford pretty good pasturage. Most of the ground in the vicinity of Fort William is covered with heath, except some low carse ground at the head of the bay, and in the neighbourhood of Corpach, where the Canal enters the sea, about a mile to the northward of the mouth of the river Lochy. A considerable progress has been made in the work at this end of the Canal. The ruins of Inverlochy Castle are upon the very edge of the river, and Fort William at a little distance on the south bank of the Nevis. Gordonsburgh, a neat thriving village, is immediately adjoining to the shore. This arm of the sea is a celebrated station for the herring fishery. The coasts here, like those of Lochbroom, are bold and steep, except a tract of low ground at the estuary or entrance of the Lochy into the sea. A few fields are under cultivation, but of no considerable extent.

From Fort William we took the old road to Kingshouse, across the hills, a most difficult and disagreeable road to travel. This road, carried in a zig-zag direction over the summit of a high and rocky hill, is out of repair, being little frequented, and in some places scarce passable. The hills in the neighbourhood of Fort William afford pretty good pasturage; but, before we reach the head of Lochleven, an arm of the sea, which separates Inverness from Argyleshire, they are steep and barren, being almost entirely covered with stones, or small patches of heath where there is any soil for it to grow upon, the most of the way to Kingshouse; affording the most dreary and desolate prospect imaginable.

From Kingshouse to Tyndrum, the road crosses over the same tract of waste and mountainous country. It is thinly inhabited, being generally occupied in pasturing sheep and black cattle. The road here is in good order, owing, I suppose, to the small repair that is upon it, and the substantial manner in which it has been formed; but the accommodations for travellers are very indifferent. The distance between Fort William and Tyndrum by the road we took, is forty miles; and the central station at Kingshouse affords very poor entertainment for passengers.

Near the Inn at Tyndrum, there are a number of cottages of a mean appearance, with small spots of arable adjoining, belonging, I suppose, to the workmen employed in the lead mines there. After crossing a part of Argylshire, the road enters Perthshire at the

the head of the vale of Strathfillan. A few miles below Tyndrum, the road strikes to the westward, till it reach the valley at the head of Lochlomond. The face, or appearance of the hills, improves a great deal as we enter the vale of Lochlomond, affording a much finer grazing than those to the northward. On some of these pastures the Cheviot sheep have been introduced lately.

We entered the valley at the head of Lochlomond, by a steep path, thro' a fine thriving grove of young oaks and birches. The ride down the side of Lochlomond was highly pleasing. A slight shower had fallen before we entered the vale; and the woods, in full verdure, shed a rich perfume.—The air was calm, the surface of the lake was as smooth as a mirror; while the haze in the atmosphere contributed to augment the distinctness with which the water reflected the rocks and woods wherewith its banks are so finely decorated. The trees, mostly oak, ash, beech, alder, mountain ash, firs, hollys, and hawthorns, were in full blossom. Further up, the hills are rocky and precipitous, with huge fragments scattered along the road side at the bottom, which seem at some former period to have been separated from the rocks above. The road winds in an irregular line among the rocks, sometimes rising with a steep ascent to a considerable height above the level of the lake, and again descending to the water's edge. A number of cottages are interspersed among the openings in the woods, with their small spots of cultivation adjoining.

After stopping to feed our horses at Tarbet, we again proceeded along the banks of the lake. A great number of persons were employed in stripping oak wood of its bark, on both sides of the loch, for which article the proprietors draw a very considerable sum annually. A part of the road here has been newly formed upon an excellent plan, being kept on a level with the lake, and following every winding of the rock. At Luss the lake expands to a great breadth, where it is ornamented with a number of islands finely wooded, and displaying a rich and picturesque scenery. To the eastward, Benlomond, rising with majestic dignity, overlooks the beautiful scenery of his subject lake, and a rich tract of country to the southward.

From the bottom of Lochlomond along the water of Leven, the face of the country assumes a quite different aspect. Rich cultivated fields enclosed with hedges—gentlemen's seats surrounded with thriving plantations—and populous manufacturing villages appearing almost like one continued city—every thing wearing the face of successful industry. The fine monument erected to the memory of the ingenious Dr Smollett, on the road side, is a beautiful object, and attracts the attention and curiosity of travellers.

The fields around the bottom of Lochlomond, and on the sides of the Leven, consist of a rich clay or loamy soil, affording good crops and pasturage. We saw here some excellent fields of wheat, and sown grass. A great proportion is laid out in plantations and pleasure grounds. The black cattle are of a larger breed than those of the neighbouring counties of Perth and Argyle.

Dumbarton occupies a low situation. It consists of one principal street level, and well paved. The houses are unequal, many of them having the appearance of great antiquity. There is a considerable glass work carried on at the upper end of the town; and it has some trade by sea, vessels coming close up to the back of the town.—The castle is situated on, or rather includes within its walls, two points of an insulated rock, of considerable elevation, on the west side of the river Leven. It forms a very striking and picturesque object; and has been kept

kept as a place of strength from a very remote period of antiquity.

The road from Dumbarton to Glasgow presents a succession of scenery highly interesting, and of a character directly opposite to that which we had surveyed the two preceding days.—On leaving Dumbarton, for the first two or three miles, the crops had the appearance of being much hurt by the drought, the soil hereabouts consisting of clay, inclining to gravel. Some hills of no great height were on our left hand; on our right, the Frith of Clyde, which we could trace as far down as Port-Glasgow and Greenock, with vessels going up or down the river. On each side, fine pasture ground and cultivated fields. As we got nearer Glasgow, the country improved, displaying a wide and extensive tract of rich and highly cultivated fields. These fields are almost uniformly enclosed with thorn hedges. A great number of villas occupy the rising grounds, and adorn the prospect as we approach the city. Most of them are elegant, and some of them magnificent, with gardens and pleasure grounds laid out with much taste.—They are mostly the property of the wealthy and flourishing merchants and manufacturers of Glasgow.

The crops, in general, in the vicinity of Glasgow, had a very thriving look, though both the soil and cultivation were inferior to what is to be seen on the banks of the Forth. The fields of sown grass appeared to carry weighty crops; but, in general, there was less clover than customary on rich soils. Whether this was owing to the the severe spring frosts, or that a larger proportion of rye-grass is preferred for horses food, is doubtful; but such a mode of management may be considered as scourging to the soil, rye-grass bearing a nearer affinity to a white crop, than clover or most of the other sown grasses. The turnip ground was working in many places; but though several fields were sown, none of the young plants had got above ground. Potatoes had a promising look, the young plants being pretty far advanced in several places. Some fields of oats, particularly one of the potatoe variety, displayed the most promising crop of that grain to be seen on the road. Wheat was, in general, good; but scarcely equal to what we had seen in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and in Linlithgowshire. The canal over which the road passes by a draw-bridge is an interesting object in relation to the improvement of the commerce and agriculture of the country. The traveller is struck with an agreeable surprise on seeing vessels moving through, or rather over, corn fields and hedges; for the track of the canal is higher in many places, by means of the embankments, than the surrounding fields which are intersected by its course.

On the Love of GLORY.

From the French of Thomas.

(ANTOINE THOMAS was one of the most distinguished writers who adorned the last age of French literature. His writings were equally admired for their eloquence, and for their tendency to inspire heroic and virtuous sentiments. The love of glory, and that of virtue, pervade them throughout; and if the former of these two sentiments appear a little too predominant, it is so completely combined with the other, as to appear an auxiliary rather than a rival to it. It is remarkable, however, that the writings of this author, not only have never been translated into English, but do not appear to be at all known in this country. We shall therefore, we think, be doing an acceptable service to our readers, by presenting them with a few specimens. The following forms the introduction to his "Essai sur les Eloges," and is extremely characteristic of his general habits of thought.)

PRAISE

PRAISE, so much desired, and so much lavished upon the earth, is not, and cannot be, a thing of indifference; it is, in the highest degree, either noble or despicable. In society it is most commonly an interchange of lies settled by common agreement, and by the necessity of pleasing; then it injures men, because it frees them from the necessity of having virtues, which they might, or at least which they ought to possess. If it is an instrument employed to arrive at fortune, it ought to be despised. If it is the flattery of a slave to deceive a man in power, it ought to be dreaded. But sometimes also it is the homage which admiration renders to virtue, or gratitude to genius; and under this point of view, it is one of the greatest things which can be among men. By its authority, it inspires a natural respect for him who deserves and obtains it: by its justice, it is the voice of nations which cannot be seduced, of ages which cannot be corrupted; by its independence, omnipotent authority cannot obtain, omnipotent authority cannot take it away; by its extent, it fills all places; by its duration, it embraces all ages. By it we may say, that genius is extended, the soul is exalted, the whole man multiplies his powers; hence the labours, the sublime meditations, the ideas of the legislator, the midnight watches of the great writer; hence the blood of the hero shed for his country, and the eloquence of the orator defending the liberty of his nation.

We must not be surprised that ardent and active souls should all have been passionately desirous of glory. The words of Philip are well known, who, when a ferocious courtier advised him to destroy Athens, said: "By whom then shall we be praised?" These very Athenians were the masters and the tyrants of Alexander, who was the master of the world; it was for them that he fought, that he dethroned and set up kings. He rushed upon the field of battle, that the poets, the musicians, and the labourers of Athens, might say as they walked along the streets, that Alexander was a great man.

This sentiment acts as a spur to some, as a rein to others. *Remember*, said a philosopher to a prince, *that every day of your life is a page of your history.* And it were to be wished that these were the first words which, every morning, princes heard at their waking. The love of glory would watch round them to repel weakness and vice; for such is the character of this sentiment; it is proud, delicate, severe to itself. At every thought, at every action which it meditates, it surrounds itself with witnesses. The universe is its censor, and posterity its judge.

Whence arises this sentiment?—from the very nature of man. At once ambitious and weak, combining imperfection and grandeur, the esteem of others can alone justify that which we wish to have for ourselves. It sets a value on our labours, it makes us believe in our virtues, it comforts us under our weaknesses. It occupies, besides, that restless activity which requires to be in motion, and which seeks to diffuse itself around. The love of glory impells and hurries us out of ourselves. We escape from languor and from the vacuity of our own minds; we fly beyond the limits of time; we live where we are not. Calumny hisses in a corner; but glory traverses the earth; it acquits the debt of mankind to virtue and genius.

Men have declaimed much against glory; this is natural; it is much eazier to decry than to deserve it. Tacitus was more ingenuous; he owned that it was the last passion of the wise man; apparently it was his own.—There are men who make a boast of despising it; and that their assertion may be credited, they often repeat it; this is an additional reason for not believing them. Every one in secret has pretensions to it; but one man publishes,

publishes, another conceals them.—One man places his vanity in little things, another places his pride in great things. Corneille made his glory consist in composing Cinna; a courtier of his age in dancing a minuet with grace.

Would you know what the sentiment of glory can do? take it from off the earth. Then all would be changed. Man would be no longer animated by the look of man; he would be alone in the crowd. The past would be nothing. The present would contract within a narrow compass. The future would disappear.—The instant which passed would perish for ever, without being of any advantage for that which was to follow.

In surveying the history of empires and of the arts, I see every where some men upon heights, and the herd of mankind following slowly, and at a distance. Glory guides the former, and they guide the universe.

In mechanics, we prefer the machines which produce the greatest effects by the smallest means; in politics we ought to do the same. Now such a machine is this passion. Sparta needs that three hundred men should die; they devote themselves to death. Sparta causes some letters to be engraved on the rocks stained with their blood; this is their reward. With two or three hundred crowns of oak, perhaps, Rome conquered the world. But these sublime illusions belong not to all souls, nor to every age.

The sentiment of glory supposes the absence of common passions. It either exists not, or it engrosses the whole soul. Expect it not from a people among whom interest reigns: glory is the money of states; but glory represents nothing, where gold represents every thing. Expect it not from a voluptuous people; such a people have only senses; they cannot lose a day to gain ages. Expect it not from an enslaved people; glory is proud and free; but the slave, corrupted by his slavery, has not virtue enough to raise his eyes to it. Expect it not from a poor people; I speak not of one which adheres to nature and equality, lives on little, and values virtue above wealth; but of one which, surrounded by great riches which it does not share, finds itself between the spectacle of pomp and misery, and sees extreme poverty issuing out of extreme opulence. Such a people, occupied and degraded by their wants, cannot have the idea of any nobler sentiment. You will find it little among a people devoted to what are called the pleasures of society. Among such a people, the multitude of tastes weakens the passions. Men find it so easy to obtain some immediate success, that they do not think of seeking that which would be more laborious. Besides, when we see men so near, we set less value on their opinion. Generally speaking, there is in the sentiment of glory something profound and thoughtful, which is particularly cherished by solitude. There it is, that, occupied by great objects, we are struck with the rapidity of life, and wish to extend over the future, so short an existence. It is at this distance from men that renown appears august, that posterity is distinctly seen, that glory fills and agitates the imagination. It must be viewed from a distance to assume a commanding aspect; it is like those divinities which were placed in forests, in obscure places; the less they were seen, they greater homage they obtained.

It has been often asked: If duty alone ought not to supply the place of glory? This question does honour to those who make it, but the reply is obvious: Cause all governments to be just, and all men to be great; then glory perhaps would be useless to man. Far be it from me to calumniate humanity. Doubtless there have been souls who did good from a regard to duty, and to it alone, and who performed great actions in silence. Athens raised an altar to the unknown God; we might erect on earth a statue with this inscription:—*To the virtuous men*

who

who are not known. Unheard of in life, forgotten in death, the less they sought renown, the greater have they been. But let us not deceive ourselves; there are few of these souls which are sufficient to themselves, which march with a firm step under the eye of reason which guides, or of God who contemplates them. Most men are weak by their nature, weak by the little relation which exists between their inclinations and their actions, weaker still by the examples which besiege them, by the value which circumstances too often attach to meanness and guilt. They want courage either to be always virtuous or always wicked, embrace good and evil by turns, and unable steadily to pursue either the one or the other, feel virtue by remorse, and are warned of their strength, only by the secret reproach with which their meanness inspires them. In this condition they stand in need of a support. The desire of renown, combining with the sense of duty, chains them down to virtue. They would dare perhaps to blush in their own eyes; but they will dread to blush before the eyes of their nation and their age.—With regard even to men whose soul is of a stronger and more vigorous cast, glory is an indemnification, if not a support. We exclaim against Athens which proscribed her great men.—There is an ostracism every where. A monster wanders over the earth, to calumniate what is honourable, to humble what is great. In her hand, she has the ring of Tarquin, and in her course beats down every thing which exalts itself. No sooner had merit appeared, than envy sprung up, and persecution followed; but at the same instant nature created glory, and ordered her to serve as a counterpoise to misfortune.

It would appear, in fact, that virtue and genius, often oppressed, take refuge, far from the real world, in that imaginary world, as in an asylum where justice reigns. There Socrates is avenged, Galileo is acquitted, Bacon remains a great man. There Cicero dreads no longer the sword of the assassin, nor Demosthenes the poisoned bowl. There Virgil stands above Augustus, and Corneille by the side of Conde. Gold and vanity are not there, to distribute men's ranks, and assign their places. Each, by the ascendant of genius and virtue, mounts, and takes his station. Oppressed souls rise, and recover their dignity. Those who have been injured during life, at least find glory at the entrance of the tomb which is to cover their ashes.—Envy disappears, and immortality begins.

Account of BOOKS *which have been committed to the Flames, suppressed, or censured.*

[The following extracts on this curious subject, are selected and translated from a French work, entitled, "Dictionnaire des Livres condamnés au feu supprimés ou censurés. Par G. Peignot, Paris, 1806.]

A BAELARDI et *HELOISAE* Opera, 4to. Paris, 1616. The treatise on the Trinity by the former celebrated author, was condemned, first, by the council of Soissons, about 1121, and then by that of Sens, in 1140. Pope Innocent II. ratified all that the Council of Sens had done, ordered the books of Abelard to be burned, and their author to be confined, and prohibited from teaching St Bernard pursued this condemnation with great warmth: he wrote to the Pope, that Abeilard, and Arnaud de Bresse, had formed a secret plot against J. C. and against his church. He says, that Abeilard is an infernal dragon, who persecuted the church in a manner the more dangerous that it is more concealed: that he attacks the innocence of souls. "Arius Pelagius, and Nestorius, are less dangerous than he, since he

he unites all these monsters in his own person, as his conduct and his books prove: he is the persecutor of the faith, and the precursor of antichrist."

Acuna, Description of the river of the Amazons, in Spanish, 1641, small 4to.—This work was most carefully suppressed by the Spanish government, after the revolution of Portugal, lest it should afford to the Portuguese information which might enable them to penetrate into the Spanish settlements. It was translated into French, however, 4 vols. 12mo. 1682.

Aquaviva. — Method and Institutes of the Studies of the Society of Jesus, 8vo. Rome, 1686.—This famous treatise was composed by Blandius Aquaviva, General of the Society of Jesuits, or at least by his order, and under his direction. The book has become excessively rare, because, being denounced as heretical to the inquisition, by the whole body of Dominicans, it was condemned as such by that tribunal. The reason of its suppression was, that in a chapter "On the choice of opinions in the exercise of Theses," an advice is given to follow St Thomas, but with the exception of a few points. For instance, it is said, "We are not obliged to believe, with St Thomas, that second causes, when they act, have God for immediate and moving cause." In the second edition, the Jesuits were obliged to omit this chapter, though, in the preface, they express their hope that they may be allowed at some future time to give it. In all the subsequent editions, however, neither preface nor chapter durst ever make their appearance.

Abridgement of Universal History, by the Abbe Audra. Toulouse, 1770. The first volume only.—As soon as this first volume appeared, Brienne, Archbishop of Toulouse, condemned this work, which the author, professor of History in the College of Toulouse, had composed for the use of his students. He condemned it as 'full of philosophical and erroneous maxims,' which made Audra lose, not only his place, but his life, in consequence of the extreme chagrin which it caused to him; he was seized with a brain fever, which carried him off in twenty-four hours, on the 17th Sept. 1770. His death was much lamented by Voltaire, who had expected the Archbishop to be more lenient. The Abbe Audra had taken very active steps to make the innocence of Siruen be acknowledged, which procured him the friendship of Voltaire.

La Christiade. (The Christiad.) a poem, in prose, by La Baume, Canon at Avignon, Paris, 6 vols. 12mo. 1753.—This work was censured by a decree of the parliament of Paris, and the author condemned to a fine. Nothing can be odder than this production. The style is ridiculously pompous and figurative; far from warming, he chills his reader; so that, if there existed criminal tribunals in the republic of letters, the Abbe would have deserved to be treated by them nearly as he was by the parliament of Paris. But what has drawn upon him the animadversions of justice, are the numerous indecencies found in his poem: Mary Magdalen is made to tempt Jesus Christ, and the sacred scripture is burlesqued from beginning to end. He died 30th August 1765, shortly after the condemnation of his book.

Bayle's Dictionary.—This famous work was denounced, as soon as it appeared, by Jurieu, to the Consistory of the Flemish Church: it would have been suppressed, had not Bayle promised to correct the faults with which he was charged. It was required of him, 1. That he should withdraw all the obscenities; 2. That he should change entirely the article of David; 3. That he should refute the Manicheans, instead of giving new force to their objections, and their arguments; 4. That he should not make the Pyrrhonists and Pyrrhonism triumph; and that he should alter the article of

Pyrrho;

Pyrrho; 5. That he should not give extravagant praises to Atheists and Epicureans; 6. That he should not employ the holy scripture to make indecent allusions. It appears that Bayle was in no haste to execute his promises; for, in the subsequent editions, he made no considerable change, except of the article *David*. The best edition of this Dictionary is that published at Rotterdam, in 4 vols. folio, 1720. Next to it in value, is that published at Amsterdam, in 4 vols. folio, 1730, with additions, by Prosper Marchand.

Bede (Noel.) Annotations on Erasmus's paraphrases of the New Testament, &c. three books, Paris, 1625, in folio, (Latin.)—This work of Noel Bede, who must not be confounded with Bede the Venerable, is very rare, because it was suppressed by order of the Superiors; it is a very furious criticism, like all those of this violent declaimer. Erasmus took the trouble to reply to him, and convicted him of having advanced *a hundred and eighty-one* lies, *two hundred and ten* calumnies, *and forty-seven* blasphemies. Noel having nothing to say for himself, attempted to retaliate on Erasmus, by making extracts from his works, and endeavouring to prove him a heretic, by which means he got a decree of censure to be pronounced against him by the faculty. He ventured to preach against the king, and to say, that the court did not prosecute heretics with sufficient vigour. This unheard-of boldness was twice punished by a sentence of banishment.

"The nourishment of Perfect Men, "by Balthasar Bekker, 1617, in 8vo. "same paper."—This work was condemned by a synod, upon the accusation of many protestant ministers, brethren of the author. The most renowned work of the same Bekker is, "The Enchanted World; or Examination of Opinions about Spirits," translated from Flemish into French. Amsterdam, 1694, 4 vols. 12mo. This singular book made him lose his place of minister at Amsterdam: it is diffuse and tiresome. In it, he endeavours to prove, that there never were either possessed persons or sorcerers, and that the devils take no concern in the affairs of men, and have no power over their persons. His object, he declares, is to controvert the common opinion which is entertained of the Devil, by which he is erected into a kind of powerful divinity; an opinion contrary to the supreme authority of God, and the divinity of his Son, since by admitting it, these can no longer be proved by the attributes of the true God, such as they are given him in scripture, and which the Devil is made to share. 'This, says Bekker, in his preface, is what has determined me to take up the pen, and if the Devil be angry, he has only to employ his power in punishing me. If he be God, as they pretend, let him defend himself, let him avenge himself upon me, who have overthrown his altars in the name of the Eternal.'

"Bellarmin on the power of the "Popes." Rome, 1610. 8vo.—In this celebrated work, Bellarmin defends the prerogatives of the church of Rome with a species of fanaticism. According to him the Pope is not only absolute monarch of the universal church, but likewise the complete master of crowns and kings: he is the source of all ecclesiastical jurisdiction, the infallible judge of the faith, superior even to General Councils. Bellarmin treats as heretics those who maintain that princes, in temporal things, have no superior but God. A decree of the parliament of Paris, 26th November 1710, suppresses this book as *containing a false and detestable proposition*, tending to the overthrow of the sovereign powers ordained and established by God, the insurrection of subjects against their princes, the withdrawing of their obedience, the causing attempts against their persons and states, troubling the public repose and tranquillity. The Pope caused his nuncio to make grie-

grievous remonstrances and complaints to the court of France against this decree, which, he said, brought great detriment to the papal authority. Bellarmin's book however continued still to be not at all relished in the royal council.

" Berruyer. History of the People " of God. Paris, 7 vols. 4to. 1728. " Supplement, 4to. 1754. Continua- " tion, 4 vols. 4to. 1755. Third part, " 2 vols 4to. 1758."

This work was repeatedly censured, both by the court of Rome and the Sorbonne. He was reproached with dwelling upon certain passages more than decency admitted of; such as the amours of the patriarchs, the behaviour of Potiphar's wife, the interview between Judith and Holophernes, &c. He was reproached also with expressions of unbecoming levity, such as these: A l'air aisé dont Dieu faisait des miracles, on voyoit bien qu'ils couloient de source... Le mal alloit toujours croissant a la honte du Seigneur Dieu... Les avantures des Patriarches, &c.

" Bible in Dutch. Antwerp, by " Jacob van Leisvelt, 1542, in folio."

This is the sixth and best edition given by Liesvelt; it is famous as being the cause why this printer was beheaded. The copies in good condition are rare. Many Bibles have been suppressed, *e. g.* a German Bible of 1666 in 4to., printed at Helmstedt, in part only; an English Bible, Paris, 1538, in folio, also incomplete; a French Bible by *Rene Benoist*, Paris, 1566, in folio; another French Bible of Marolles; it contains only the books of Genesis, of Exodus, and the twenty-three first chapters of Leviticus, Paris, 1671, in folio; a very defective Swedish Bible, Lubeck, 1622, in 4to. There is an Italian Bible said to have been published by Sextus V., the existence of which, however, appears to be extremely problematical. Leclerc, in his universal library, says, " They speak of the murmurs excited by the Italian version of the Bible made by order of the Pope. Olivares, the Spanish ambassador, thought it shameful that the example of heretics should be followed at Rome. " Oh Sir, said the Pope, do not trouble yourself, we made it for you who do not understand Latin." This minister wrote of it to his master; many cardinals added letters, in which they represented to his Majesty, that his interest was more concerned than that of the other powers in the suppression of this Bible, because of the great states which the king of Spain possessed in Italy. Olivares accordingly went again to the Pope, and made a long remonstrance upon the subject. Receiving no answer, he at length said, " Your Holiness makes no reply; I know not what I am to think." " I am thinking, replied Sextus, with an air of mingled pride and rage, of throwing you out of the window, to teach you the respect due to the Sovereign Pontiff." These facts, however, do not appear to stand on very satisfactory authority.

Biddle Jonh the faith of one God, who is only the Father; and of one mediator between God and man, who is only the man Jesus Christ; and of one Holy Spirit, the gift and sent of God asserted and defended, in several tracts contained in this volume. London, 1691, in 4to.—*Ejusdem auctoris*, a second collection of tracts, proving the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ the only true God, &c. London, 1692, in 4to.—These works, written in favour of Socinianism, were publicly burned by the hand of the executioner, and the author ended his days in prison. He was born in 1515 at Worton, and was professor of grammar at Glocester; by turns banished and imprisoned for his religious opinions, he died in 1662.

On the present Nomenclature of TRADES *and* PROFESSIONS.

In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas
Corpora.— *Ovid Metamorph.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

SOME laughing author has, I think, already compared human life to a *race*, in which every mortal was endeavouring to outstrip those before him. The parallel will, I believe, hold in a variety of instances even in *our* times.

Formerly we had, in almost every town in Scotland, a class of sober industrious men, respectable for their probity, and no less distinguished for their industry and simplicity of manners. These good people, alas! were satisfied with the stations in which providence had placed them, and it must be admitted that they did honour to themselves and their callings. What they seem mainly to have wanted, was that commendable spirit and ambition, by which every man is or ought to be actuated, to rise to the rank of those immediately *above* him, who again, in *their* turn, are necessarily and unavoidably obliged to shove and press upon those over *them*, till at last the whole mass is put in motion and ferment, so that to a careless observer it becomes sometimes a little difficult to distinguish the head from the tail.

Those for example, who in the old time were masons, are now first *builders*, and in six months after *architects*, equal to Palladio and Vitruvius touching their knowledge, and science, and literature; and nowise inferior to Inigo Jones or Robert Adam in the practical branches of their profession. One and all of these gentlemen can at any time give you a more noble and elegant *design* than either the Pantheon or the Palace Farnese. But for a mere mason you must go to a Lodge, where, to my astonishment, the craft still preserves its ancient name. Perhaps this remarkable veneration for antiquity in the brethren when assembled, may be accounted for from their aversion to innovation, and their detestation of party spirit.

As for our ancient wrights, these are now *undertakers*, or, as some of them call themselves, *impolsterers*; our tailors are either merchant tailors, or at least *habit-makers*; our schoolmasters are *teachers*; our weavers are *manufacturers*, as if nothing could be manufactured out of a loom; our hucksters are become *grocers*; our shopkeepers shoot out to *merchants*; our merchants spring up to *Esquires*; and our Esquires to the Lord knows what. Writers are now *solicitors*; and procurators are *solicitors at law*. In Aberdeen, writers are *advocates*; and advocates I suppose are there something else having a better sound. In Edinburgh, *advocates* are called the *faculty*; and in Glasgow *writers* have this denomination. All advocates in Edinburgh, whether they have much business or none, must, it seems, have two clerks; though perhaps the gentleman himself might officiate in this capacity, without much personal inconvenience, or consuming half an hour in the four and twenty: of these dignitaries, I mean the clerks, one I am informed is stiled the *first*, or *principal* clerk. The other, who aspires no doubt to this elevation at some future period, contents himself in the meantime with the appellation of *second* clerk. A stranger would naturally think that these two clerks, principal and second, were constantly at work for their master from morning till night; and if any man chuses to think so, he is welcome. What adds much to the beauty as well as the utility of this system, is, that this brace of clerks, if their master gets any fees, have also, as I am assured, *their* fees for doing literally *nothing*.

Besides the principal clerks to Advocates,

vocates, we have the *Principal* Clerks of Session, the *Principal* Clerk of Police, and the *Principal* door-keeper in the Excise Office: all of whom are very properly annually entered in the Edinburgh Almanacks, to prevent mistakes among old-fashioned folks, and country gentlemen.

Some societies and clubs have no clerks, either principal or depute, but have *Secretaries*, which I think is much better. Others, again, add to their subscriptions, the letters C. G. M. which being of cabalistic import, and equally conspicuous with X. Y. Z., have, I observe, taken of late wonderfully, and have become now almost universal; in so much, that in a letter I received last week from a son of mine, a boy of ten years old, at the boarding school at Musselburgh, he signs himself C. G. M., and upon my desiring to know what he meant by these letters added to his name, he has just now sent me word by a fish-woman, that he is *Captain* of the *Garden Meeting*: for it seems he and his comrades, after school hours, meet in a garden to play at chuck farthing!

In my memory, we had absolutely, in this town of Edinburgh, many *closses*; some of them it must be owned, in day light at least, dark and filthy enough. But since the introduction of our police system, nothing can be more sweet and cleanly than those *ci-devant* recesses; and which too, having now altered their soils, and hues, and odours, have most properly also changed their names. Thus, we have now Buchanan's *Court*, Gosford's *Court*, Allan's *Court*, World's-end *Court*, &c. &c. So much attention has been given to this new nomenclature, that in the Edinburgh Directory, "to May 1807," a gentleman's name having been erroneously and improperly inserted, as residing in Gosford's *Close*, it is most judiciously corrected in what is called, the "errata corrigenda," at "the end, for Gosford's *Close*, read "Gosford's *Court*." The accuracy and ingenuity of the Editor of this most useful treatise cannot be too highly commended.

At a future period, I may, perhaps, pursue this subject to a greater length. At present, I shall only farther observe, that, besides having lately got in Edinburgh *High* Constables, (High *and Mighty* would, perhaps, have been better, especially since our Dutch friends seem now to have given up this title) I say, having lately got *High* Constables, with *Moderators*, *Treasurers*, *Chaplains*, and *Secretaries*, we have also acquired a new office in Edinburgh, I mean that of *Lord* Dean of Guild of the City, which has also, it seems, been recently adopted by the Lord Dean of Guild of Kinghorn; a Royal burgh, it is true, like our own. Indeed, it must be owned, that this is the great objection to every improvement of this sort. The thing is always aped by those who have no title to it, and of course overdone. Like the morning gun in the Critic, instead of one, there are always two or three fired. "Give these fellows a good thing," says Mr Puff, "and they never know "when to have done with it." But, besides the *Lord* Dean of Guild, it occurs to me, that it would have been better to have extended his title a little farther, so as to have included the senior bailie at least, and the *principal* town clerks for the time being. Every body knows, that we always say, the *Lords* of the Admiralty, tho' of these *noble* Peers four of them are at this moment private gentlemen.

Yet, amidst this universal race, and metamorphosis of which Ovid never dreamed, one thing is no less conspicuous than satisfactory, and that is, the general and universal emulation which seems to pervade all the ranks I have named, *who* shall most excel in piety, in virtue, in charity, in prudence, in sobriety, in the love of our country, and, in short, in "every good and every perfect gift." *T. M.*

Edinburgh, April 4th, 1808.

Sin-

Singular Antiquities *found in* North America.

(*From Travels in North America, by Thomas Ashe, London* 1808.)

ON traversing the valley between Fort Harmer and the mountains, I determined to take the high grounds, and after some difficulty ascended an eminence which commanded a view in one direction from off the river into the Ohio; in another up the river a few miles and over a large tract of hilly back country; and, nearly directly across the Muskinghum could be seen Marietta; her gardens, poplar trees, ship yards, public buildings, and her highly cultivated plains; extending in a narrow breadth along the Ohio many interesting miles. After a very short inspection, and cursory examination, it was very evident that the spot on which I stood had been occupied by the Indians, either as a place of observation or a strong hold. The exact summit of the hill I found to be artificial: it expressed an oval (agreeing with the natural form of the foundation) forty-five feet by twenty-three, and was composed apparently of earth and stone, though no stone of a similar character appeared near. The base of the oval was girded by a wall in a state of too great decay to justify any calculation; and the whole was so covered with heavy timber, and a bed of such thick bars, that I despaired of gaining any farther knowledge, and would have instantly left the place, had I not been detained by Cuff, whom I saw occupied in endeavouring to introduce a pole in a small opening between two flags near the root of a tree which grew on the crown of the oval or summit of the hill. He told me he was sure that he had found the burrow of a ground-hog, or rattle-snake's nest, and as I had brought no provision but biscuit, it might be well to look out for supper in time. Though this fare was not of a very inviting nature, or consistent with my feelings and habits, I gratified the fellow's whim, and assisted him to remove, first, all the leaves and rubbish, and next the large stones, under which we expected to find a litter of wild pigs, or a nest of rattle-snakelings.

The flags were too heavy to be removed by the mere power of hands. Two good oak poles were cut in lieu of levers and crows. Clapping these into the orifice first discovered, we weighed a large flag stone, and on tilting it over, we each assumed a guard, and waited a few moments, in silent expectation of hearing the hissing of vermin, or the rustling of beasts. Nothing was heard. We resumed our labour, cast out a number of stones, leaves, and earth; and cleared a surface seven feet by five, which had been covered upwards of fifteen inches deep, with flat stones, principally, lying on each other with their edges pointing above the horizon. The surface we had cleared offered insuperable difficulties. It was a plain superficies composed of but three stones of such apparent magnitude, that Cuff began to think we should find under them neither snake nor wild hog. "If we look for supper under these stones," says my humble companion, "the moon will shine on an empty stomach, and that is not lucky the first night of a voyage." Having once begun, I was not to be diverted from the task. Stimulated by obstruction, and animated by other views than hogs, snakes, and supper, I had made a couple of paddles of hickory shovels, and setting to work, undermined the surface; and, after much toil and exertion, slid the stones off, and laid the space open to my view. I expected to find a cavern. A bed of sand was all that appeared under the flags I cast off, and as I knew sand not to be nearer than the bed of the Muskinghum, a design was again so manifest as to encourage my proceeding, and the sand, which was about a foot

foot deep, was soon removed. The design and labour of man was now unequivocal. The space out of which these materials were taken, left a hollow in an oblong square, lined with stone on the ends and sides; and paved with square stones, on the apparent bottom or upper surface, exactly fitting together, in diameter about nine inches. I picked these up with the nicest care, and again came to a bed of sand, the removal of which left my vault, as it now evidently shewed itself, near three feet deep, presenting another bottom or surface composed of small square cut stones, fitted with such art, that I had much difficulty in discovering many of the places where they met. These displaced, I came to a substance, which, on the most critical examination, I judged to be a mat or mats in a state of entire decomposition and decay. Reverence and care encreasing with the progress already made, I took up this impalpable powder with my hands, and fanned off the remaining dust with my hat. Great indeed was my recompence for this industry! There appeared before me; there existed under my feet, a beautiful tesselated pavement of small coloured stones; the colours and stones arranged in such a manner as to express harmony and shades, and to pourtray the full-length figure of a warrior, under whose feet a snake was exhibited in ample folds. To tread on a pavement of such exquisite beauty and workmanship, formed by hands centuries ago, and by the ancestors of a race of people now rejected and despised, could not be done without an awful emotion.

I had also spent the best part of the day; evening was fast approaching, and I had formed no plan for the accommodation of the night. I resolved to remain where I was. A good fire being made, I sent Cuff with the rifle into the woods, that is into a part which appeared likely to harbour wild turkeys, and directed him to steer for my fire on his return, and not to remain after the fall of night. Overjoyed at the prospect of his excursion, he had not left me two minutes before he commenced his notes. They at first appeared high and multifarious, or without any ultimate end, but before he had gone three hundred yards, they subsided into the proper modulation of a parent turkey calling around her tender young. From this he never varied while he could be heard.

Left to myself, I felt more at liberty. Like a miser, I wished uninterrupted to examine my treasure. I again descended into the vault, occupied with the desire of being able to separate the pavement in such a manner, and to imprint on every stone such marks as would enable me to put it together at any future period, and bring it home for the advantage and delight of the curious world. I had made but very little progress before I discovered the impracticability of my intention. No part of the pavement was exactly of the tesselate character, except the space between the outlines of the figures and the sides and ends of the entire space. The body of the figures was composed of dyed woods, bone, and a variety of small bits of terreous and testaceous substances, most of which crumbled into dust on being removed and exposed to the open air. My regret and disappointment were very great, as I had flattered myself, that the whole was stone, and susceptible of being taken up in high preservation. Little more than the actual pavement could be preserved; it is composed of flat stones one inch deep, two inches square, and the prevailing colours are white, green, dark-blue, and pale spotted red: all of which are peculiar to the lakes, and not to be had nearer. They are evidently known, and filled with a precision which proves them to have been but from one common example. The whole was affixed in a thin layer of sand which covered a large piece of beech-bark in great decay

decay, whose removal exposed what I was fully prepared to discover from all the previous indications, the remains of a human skeleton of uncommon magnitude, extended in a bark shell, which also contained, 1. An earthen urn, or rather pot of earthen ware, in which were several small broken bones, and some white sediment. The urn appears to be made of sand and flint vitrified, rings like a rummer glass, holds about two gallons, has a top or cover of the same material, and resists fire as completely as iron or brass. 2. A stone hatchet, with a groove round the pole, by which it was fastened with a withe to the handle. 3. Twenty-four arrow-points made of flint and bone, and lying in a position which betrayed their having belonged to a quiver. 4. A quantity of beads, round, oval, and square; coloured green, black, white, blue, and yellow. 5. A conch shell, decomposed into a substance like chalk. This shell is fourteen inches long, and twenty-three in circumference: larger than any other I have seen or heard of the kind. 6. Under a heap of dust and tenuous shreds of feathered cloth and hair, a parcel of brass rings, cut by an art unknown to me, out of a solid piece of that metal, and in such a manner, that the rings are suspended from each other, without the aid of solder or any other visible agency whatever. Each ring is three inches in diameter, and has an horizontal circumference, half an inch wide, on both sides of which, are strongly etched, a variety of characters resembling Chinese, the decyphering of which my scanty erudition has no pretensions to reach.

Of the skeleton, I have preserved a small part of the vertebral column; a portion of the skull; a part of the under jaw, inclosing two grinders of great size; the bones of the thighs and legs, and some metacarpi of the hands and feet. The ribs, clavicles, vertebræ of the neck and spine, &c. were nearly an impalpable powder, or entirely consumed. Judging from comparison and analogy, the being to whom these remains belonged, could not have been less than seven feet high. That he was a King, Sachem, or chief of a very remote period, there can be no manner of doubt. The distinction, ingenuity, labour, and care, with which he was buried, and the mausoleum constructed for him alone, on an eminence above the multitude, and its disregarded dead, proclaims this beyond dispute; and, from the subjects found in the interments, the following (at least, and perhaps many more) useful conclusions, may be drawn. 1. The Indians of the most remote antiquity possessed the art of making potter's ware in a perfection unknown to the present times, in as much as theirs is light, strong, transparent, and capable of enduring fires. 2. It does not appear that they were acquainted with the use of iron, when they employed stone hatchets and flint, and bone arrow points. 3. That they had the science of impregnating stones, wood, and shells, with a variety of colours, is manifest from the pavement, beads, and figures, which have tints, which we know they are by nature denied. 4. That they had a communication with the sea, though distant from them two thousand miles, *or*, that the sea was once more in their vicinity, is implied by the conch, which contained a marine animal incapable of subsisting in any other than salt water. 5. The tenuous shreds of feathered cloth, worked on woven hair, announce some intercourse with South America, and a knowledge of its manufactures, as the feathers of the northern birds are not calculated for show, nor are any nations north of Mexico acquainted with their fabrication. 6. That they knew the use and properties of brass, is very clear, and that they could work it with skill, is equally evident. 7. If the characters on the rings be in fact Chinese, or, if they bear a strong and significant analogy

logy to them, it again justifies a suspicion which formerly prevailed, that a communication early existed between Asia and America, since destroyed by some violent agitation of the earth at the Straits of Bearing, or by a reverse of climate, which renders that passage inaccessible, and too difficult and cold for the powers and temperament now accorded to man.

Account of the ARTS *and* MANNERS *of* ANCIENT EGYPT.

(From Gillies's History of the World. London, 1807.)

FROM the mouths of the Nile and the Mediterranean, Egypt extended in length five hundred and thirty miles to Syene and the tropic of Cancer, comprehending in its breadth, the mountains on both sides the river, as far as the Red Sea on the right, and the sands of Lybia on the left. In its utmost dimensions, the country falls far short of Great Britain; yet, before it was ravaged successively by the kings of Nineveh and Babylon, and permanently oppressed by the civil and religious persecution of Cambyses and his Persian successors, its populousness may be fairly estimated at eight millions of industrious inhabitants. To the ancient Cercasorum, a place situated somewhat below the modern Cairo, the Nile flowed in an unbroken stream, then dividing itself into three principal branches, the two outermost of which unfold the triangle of Lower Egypt, the fertile Delta. The apex of the triangle at Cercasorum, is distant a hundred miles from its base, the waving coast of the Mediterranean; and the sides are the Pelusiac and Canopic branches of the Nile, whose mouths are two hundred miles asunder. Anciently the whole of the Delta was richly cultivated; but tillage is now confined to the inmost district, and to the valley of the Nile, a long stripe of land reaching to Syene, generally about twenty miles broad, overflowed yearly by the river, and enriched by its fattening slime. Homer is thought to have pointed to the cause of this annual inundation, when he characterizes the Nile as a river fed by the showers of heaven. Under the sixth Ptolemy, surnamed Philometor, Agatharchides of Cnidus surveyed Ethiopia above Egypt with the eye of a philosopher, and confirmed the authority of Homer, by describing the incessant rains in Ethiopia from the summer solstice at the autumnal equinox. As early as May, torrents often descend from the Abyssinian mountains, swelling all the rivers, of which the Nile is the common receptacle. Their influence reaches Egypt in the middle of June, when the waters visibly accumulate, and towards the beginning of August, overflow their banks. From the middle of August to the end of October, the Delta wears the appearance of a great lake, its numerous cities peering at intervals above the watery surface, like the Cyclades and Sporades in the broad Ægean.

The depositions from this temporary lake form so rich a mould, that the husbandman is exempted from all the more laborious operations of agriculture. Instead of ploughing and harrowing the ground, his industry needs only be exerted on the softer element of water; which being diverted by canals, or scooped by machines, is equally and easily distributed over the adjacent country. In Egypt, the grain sown in the beginning of November ripens in less than five months, and is generally cut down and deposited in granaries before the first of April. During the same season, pulse follows grains, and fruits are succeeded by new flowers. In seconding the liberality of nature, man was industrious; and the duty of agricultural industry was enforced by various maxims of religion, particularly the sacred execration denounced against shepherds, those

tigers

tigers as we have seen in war, but drones and sluggards in peace. Tillage as well as other momentous concerns continued immemorially under the priestly families, who had of old taught their subjects to drain the marshy Delta, since the smaller mouths of the Nile long bore evident marks of the patient labour which had been necessary to open and defend them. The building of Memphis is ascribed to Menes, the first individual who, himself a priest, concentrated in his own hands the whole priestly authority, which he should seem, however, to have exercised in conformity to the will of his former equals and brethren. From the time of Menes, Memphis continued to be the seat of the Pharaohs; and from the site of that city, near the top of the Delta, its foundation must have been accompanied with contrivances for regulating the Nile's inundation, though the lake Mæris, formed, it is said, for this important use, owes its name to a prince who reigned only four generations, that is a hundred and thirty two years, before the taking of Troy.

Upwards of three centuries before that æra, the Egyptians in the time of Moses raised great varieties of grain; wheat, barley, and rye. Their gardens produced a profusion of legume, cucumbers, and melons; and tho' the soil is unfavourable to trees, figs and pomegranates abounded in the days of Moses, and grapes even in those of Joseph. At that early period, however, wine was not an usual beverage. Pharaoh's butler took the grapes, and pressed them into Pharaoh's cup; clearly indicating that the natural juice was drank simply with water, and preferred to fermented liquor in a warm climate, and by people peculiarly attentive to rules of health. Of beer, which appears soon afterwards to have become the common drink of the working classes, I find not any mention in the books of Moses: tho' the invention of beer, a preparation far more complicated than wine, is assigned to the reign of Ossiris, the most venerable of those idols, in whose name the Egyptians were long governed by priests, the gods' earthly vicegerents.

As an article of food, the Egyptians should seem to have paid particular attention to fishes. The lake Mæris above-mentioned, about fifty miles south of Memphis, and two hundred miles in circuit, produced twenty-two different kinds, the catching and curing of which, employed innumerable hands. From the profits accruing on this branch of industry, a queen of Egypt is said to have received daily the value of two hundred pounds sterling for the expence of her toilet and perfumes. This Queen, whose luxury was supplied by the sale of other luxuries, some historians make anterior to Mæris, who gave his name to the lake. Let us suppose, that the curing of fishes in Egypt was a lucrative traffic fifteen centuries before the christian æra; at the same time, calling to mind the order of Charles V., Emperor of Germany, an equal number of centuries after that period, for erecting a statue of George Buckel, for his valuable discovery of curing herrings, and we shall be ready to conclude with the philosopher, that many inventions, even of vulgar use, have been often lost and often recovered.

In procuring materials for clothing, the Egyptians discovered not less ingenuity. The fine vesture in which Joseph was arrayed, may be supposed to have consisted of byssus, or cotton, since this substance is extracted from a nut, immemorially growing in Egypt, and there formed into raiment. But at the æra of the Jewish emigration, Egypt abounded also with yarn from flax; a manufacture of greater intricacy than that of cotton, since, instead of a down, easily separable from its own covering, the tough filaments of flax must be disengaged from the friable and useless wood which they inclose, by maceration in water,

and

and successive manual operations, of considerable difficulty. Of the decorations which different stuffs receive from dying and embroidery, conspicuous proofs appear in the sacerdotal vestments of the Hebrews, and the inner hangings of the tabernacle, in which we find not only the simpler employments of those arts, but ingenious complications of them into pieces of exquisite workmanship. Among a profusion of brilliant colours, may be discovered the coccus of the Greeks, or kermes of the Arabs, the deeper scarlet tint obtained from cochineal, and the still richer Tyrian dye from the neck of the Palagea, as the colour translated blue or violet, proceeds from the blacker blood of the Sepia or Cuttle-fish. The cochineal mentioned in this list was brought by the Indo-Scythians, of whom we have already spoken, to the great staple of Bactra; there it was purchased by the Assyrian caravans; and, by the routes formerly described, brought down from Syria into Egypt. The greater part of this shining dye stopt short, however, in Assyria, to supply the vast manufactories of cloth established successively, as will be seen hereafter, at Babylon and Barsippa.

But of the three necessaries of life, food, clothing, and habitation, the last was most magnificently provided for amongst a people, who, in the chain of mountains bordering on the Red Sea, enjoy invaluable materials for building. In this endless range, for it extends far beyond the Straits of Babelmandel, to the unexplored regions of Southern Africa, fine granite and marble were ordinary and little regarded productions: the mountains teem with porphyry, alabaster, and the hardest bassalts; and on their sides, towards the Nile, many natural declivities facilitate the conveyance of those rich productions to the water's edge. Of this advantage, the Egyptians availed themselves to rear public monuments unparalleled in solidity and grandeur; among the ruins of which, though no private dwelling appear, it has been rashly concluded none of great value were ever to be found, and that the habitations of the ancient Egyptians, like those of the present wretched tenants of the soil, consisted of earthen huts, slightly covered with palm trees. We know, on the contrary, from good authority, that even in Thebes, the capital of Egypt, many private houses were worthy of that magnificence which shone in public edifices. In early ages, indeed, magnificence, like knowledge, was confined to the few: but exertions in laborious undertakings are never more vigorous or more successful, than when the artful few direct the patient industry of thoughtless and submissive millions.

The subject of Egyptian architecture naturally divides itself into temples, mausolea, obelisks, and pyramids; matters too familiar to the reader to be easy to the writer. The three first mentioned, amount to immemorial antiquity: pyramids, as will be seen presently, have a far later origin. I begin with temples, which, as above proved, were destined not solely to sacred, but to many important civil purposes. It has been conjectured with some probability, that the tabernacle of the Jews in the wilderness might give the general outline of Egyptian temples. This venerable sanctuary of worship to the living God, in opposition to the vilest, but from its associations, the most bewitching idolatry, was merely a portable temple, for as yet a Nomadic nation. It is described in all its parts with a circumstantial minuteness, which those will most approve, who can best estimate the importance of definite weights and measures, to a people just emerging into civil and settled life. According to the sacred penman, the tabernacle consisted of an inner structure, which he calls the house; and an outer, which he calls the tent or court. The house was covered with curtains

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of fine linen; with blue and purple scarlet. It was ten cubits high, and as many broad, supported on acacia pillars, and divided by a veil into two apartments; the one looking towards the east, called the holy place, twenty cubits in length; the other looking towards the west, called the most holy, only ten cubits in length. Both divisions were overhung with fine linen, and this linen was covered externally with camlet or hair cloth, and this hair cloth again shielded by two layers of leather; the one of rams skins dyed red, the other of badgers skins. The rams skins dyed red had already travelled, it should seem, to Egypt from Morocco, and the pillars of Hercules, where they were manufactured in the remotest antiquity. The badgers skins formed the outermost covering of all, and were judiciously chosen for completing the whole work, since the Arabs, who make shields and shoes of this substance, boast of the former as musket proof, and are said to undervalue the latter if they do not last them fifteen years. The holy house, itself a rectangle, was surrounded by a larger rectangle, called by Moses the court or tent; whose two larger sides were hung with curtains of fine linen, an hundred cubits long, and the two shorter sides hung with curtains extending respectively the length of fifty cubits.

The temple of Egypt had three distinct parts corresponding to the divisions of the tabernacle: that is, the tent, the holy place, and the most holy. The tent of the Hebrews answered to the sacred and solid inclosure of the Egyptians; always distinguished by a marble pavement, about one hundred feet broad, and three or four hundred in length. This magnificent avenue, which the Greeks called Dromos "the course," was ornamented on each side by a row of sphinxes, reposing at the distance of commonly thirty feet as under. The course led directly to the body of the temple, whose approaches were rendered awful by a long series of lofty and sounding porticoes. The body of the temple consisted of two parts, the larger corresponding to the holy place, and the smaller to the most holy. Both these apartments were embraced by walls of the same altitude with the temple, and called wings, because they hovered round that august building, expanding from it on both sides towards the sacred inclosure. These walls or wings were carved with large idols in the hard Tuscan stile or earliest sculpture of Greece.

The Grecian traveller who thus delineates the general form of Egyptian temples, was astonished to find their sanctuaries or shrines altogether destitute of gods in the human form. Nothwithstanding their high attainments in arts and sciences, the Egyptians, indeed, appear to have for ever wallowed in the vilest superstitions, even the grossest of all, that of brute worship. Though they were formed into a nation, as we have seen, from a coalition among the trading towns on the north of the Nubian desert, and from a variety of tribes living by different pursuits, and with a wide diversity of customs and rites, yet this strange mode of idolatry was the grand characteristic of the whole. Such wonderful concurrence in a matter seemingly so extravagant, points to a colonization flowing with the Nile from the inland mountains of Africa, where brute worship commonly prevailed, and still continues to prevail; and this suspicion is corroborated by history, which places the first great settlement or city of Elephantina, at the southern extremity of Egypt; the second at Thebes or Diospolis; and then northwards in succession, at This, or Abydus, Heracleopolis, and Memphis, which last, situate only 20 miles above the apex of the Delta, contained the palace of the Pharaohs, though Thebes continued many centuries after Moses to surpass the new capital

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in opulence and magnitude. The building of Memphis and Heliopolis, places near the top of the Delta, was accompanied with the draining of Lower Egypt, after which useful labour cities of great note arose in that rich alluvial district: Tanis, Bubastus, Mendes, Sebennetus, Sais, Canopus, the last of which was nearly contiguous to Aboukir, a name ever glorious to Britain, and was a considerable emporium, distinguished by a great annual fair, before Alexandria arose, in its neighbourhood, the general rendezvous of nations, and sovereign of the commercial world.

In the principal temples which adorned and protected the innumerable cities of Egypt, there seems to have been a rivalship of hereditary priesthoods; strange diversities of worship, and unaccountable collusion of superstition. Some cities sacrificed sheep; and abstained religiously from goats; others reversed this practice. Some hunted crocodiles, others held that monster in veneration. All of them, however, worshipped the bull, after that emblem of creative power became the god of Memphis, the supreme capital of the kingdom; and all abominated the hog, excluding swineherds from social communion; doubtless in compliance with the great maxims of the priestly governors of Egypt, to draw subjects from the idleness of pastoral, to the industry of agricultural, life. Amidst much capricious variety, the genius of polytheism delineated formerly in reference to ancient Greece, remained however unalterable, modelled in Egypt by social circumstances, and extended by the zeal of priests, consisting of distinct races or casts, and actuated by family as well as personal consideration in extending their credit with the multitude. Altho' all the Egyptian idols were represented either in the general form, or at least with some prominent characteristic of inferior animals, yet the Greeks easily discovered their own Jupiter at Thebes; their Apollo at Heliopolis or On; their Vulcan at Memphis; their Diana at Bubastus; and at Sais, the blue-eyed goddess, their favourite Minerva. All these fanciful images bore a reference to the beneficent powers of nature, or rather of its Great Author: they most of them admitted of interpretations, agricultural, or astronomical; some of a general kind, others applicable only to the meridian and soil of Egypt. Thus the hawk-headed Osiris denoted either the Sun or the Nile, two sources of fertility entitled in that country to equal honours; and the barking Anubis, for which no parallel was found in the mythology of Greece, signified Sirius, or the Dog-star, whose heliacal rising warned the Egyptians of the Nile's approaching inundation.

That great periodical event, which suspended useful labours, was the favourite season for religious festivity. The festival of Diana's temple at Bubastus continued even in later times, after Egypt had long smarted under Persian oppression, to be celebrated by seven hundred thousand persons, whose boats in long order crowded the Nile, and whose licentious merriment, at every city on their way, dissipated all perception of actual inconveniences, in the gladdening prospect of promised abundance.

Near to all the Egyptian cities, the solidity and magnificence of mausolea excited the veneration of natives, and the wonder of strangers. The peculiar pains bestowed in adorning those sepulchral monuments, originated in the belief that the soul still continued after death to be deeply interested in the treatment of its earthly companions; on which account dead bodies were carefully embalmed, that they might be preserved from corruption and deformity. In the neighbourhood of Memphis, the burying ground was viewed with particular attention by Greek travellers. The numerous sepulchres belonging to that capital,

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were approached only by one passage, which led to hollow caverns and flowery meadows, to scenes of loathsome desolation and fields of verdant pleasure; and the arrival at such contrarieties of habitation by the same common avenue, the dreary lake of death, is supposed to have given birth to the Greeks' fables concerning Charon, Acharon, Elysium, and Tartarus. Even the Pyramids in the same neighbourhood, of which we shall speak presently, may be regarded under a certain aspect as mausolea to the dead; since among the Egyptians, who spoke and wrote by metaphors and images, no symbols could be better chosen than those unperishing edifices to express the unalterable stability of the grave. But among all the buildings in Egypt, the labyrinth or sepulchre of the kings, and the tomb of Osymandyas, were regarded by the Greeks as the greatest prodigies both of labour and of skill.

The labyrinth, a few miles south of the lake Mæris, at the city of Crocodiles, afterwards called Arsinoe, is erroneously ascribed to the twelve kings immediately preceding the reign of Psammetichus. This prince began to reign six hundred and sixty years before the Christian æra; but the labyrinth near Arsinoe was imitated by Dædalus of Crete, above twelve centuries before Christ, in an intricate edifice, which he erected on that island, at the expence of the elder Minos. This Egyptian monument is referred therefore, with some probability, to Mendes, contemporary of Minos; tho' our authority for this fact is weakened by the inconsistency of Diodorus, who also assigns for the author of this stupendous piece of architecture, Marus, a prince more ancient than Mendes: and in another passage, even Menes, the supposed founder of the Egyptian monarchy. The work therefore belongs to that early antiquity which produced the boldest exertions of the Egyptians; the subjugation of the Nile's overflowing tide, the formation of the lake Mæris, the building of Memphis, and the draining by fit channels the marshy Delta. The labyrinth which rivalled those labours, and which Herodotus prizes far beyond the pyramids, consisted of twelve nearly contiguous courts, roofed with solid marble, and surrounded with white marble peristyles. Of these twelve courts, six faced the north; and other six the south; the gates of the corresponding courts were opposite to each other, and the whole number was comprehended within one wall of massy stone. This quadrangular inclosure of courts and galleries, whose shortest sides extended a stadium in length, comprehended fifteen hundred dwellings, or houses, roofed with different kinds of valuable stones, and as many subterranean apartments, into which strangers were not allowed to enter, because they were the sepulchres of kings and sacred crocodiles. But all above ground was shewn without scruple, and appeared to surpass the productions of human art, occasioned in the beholder a pleasing astonishment by the intricacy of the passages from the houses to the courts, and from one court or one house to another, and then to elevated porticoes, each of which was ascended by ninety steps, affording, from their open summits, a wide prospect of surrounding fields of marble.

From hints afforded by Strabo and Pliny it seems improbable that the labyrinth was originally destined for sepulchres. It should appear rather to have been a temple dedicated to to the Sun, and the seat of political superstition, founded, as we have seen, chiefly on astronomy. In conformity with this notion, the twelve courts bore a reference to the twelve signs of the Zodiac, the houses above and below ground denoted the two hemispheres above and below the horizon; the ninety steps by which each portico was ascended, represent the quad-

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rant of a great circle; the winding passages might express the intricate revolutions of the planets; and even the number of three thousand apartments, (fifteen hundred above and as many below ground,) should seem clearly connected with a conclusion of the Egyptian astronomers, adopted it is said by the Greeks, that the precession of the enquinoxes advanced a degree of a great circle in the space of one hundred years, and therefore required precisely three thousand years to advance thirty degrees, that is a whole sign of the zodiac.

That the labyrinth was sometimes employed for interments we have the authority of ancient writers. This destination of it was indicated also by a pyramid two hundred and forty feet high in its neighbourhood. But its connection with astronomy is confirmed by another monument of the same kind, and not less stupendous, in the nome or district of Thebes; and called the tomb of Osymandyas. This structure contained also, besides a sepulchre, courts and porticoes, some of them instead of pillars, supported by animals twenty-four feet high, and formed from single blocks. The tomb itself presented images of equal durability, being constructed with stones eight cubits lung; the roof was azure, and spangled with stars; but the colosal figures of Osymandyas and of the females of his family, surpassed every thing most admirable. The statue of the king in a sitting posture, was formed of the stone called pyropæcilos, from the flaming colours with which it blazed. A block of peculiar beauty, without the smallest crack or blemish, had been carefully selected for this colossus, whose foot exceeded in length seven cubits. It deserved to be an emblem of the sun, and that it really was such, appeared from the golden circle with which it was encompassed, divided into three hundred and sixty-five cubits, each cubit denoting a corresponding day of the year, and describing in its sculpture the current aspect of the heavens, and the accompanying events on earth, according to the fanciful predictions of Egyptian astrology.

The trite subject of obelisks and pyramids I shall consider under one view, because the specific distinctions between them have been greatly mistaken by popular writers. They agree in being quadrilateral figures, whose sides point to the four quarters of heaven. But the obelisks are pillars of granite of a single piece, from fifty to one hundred and eighty feet high; and their perpendicular height commonly nine times the length of one side of their base. The pyramids, on the other hand, are enormous edifices of free stone, (one only is mentioned of brick,) whose breadth commonly equals the length of their sloping sides, and always exceeds their perpendicular altitude. The obelisks remount to immemorial antiquity, and are found in every part of Egypt. The builders of all the principal pyramids are mentioned as living a little before or after the Trojan war: and these monuments are confined to a particular district, namely that of Memphis, or Memf; to the north-west of which you see the three greater pyramids, and to the south about threescore smaller ones. The greatest of all the pyramids, according to Herodotus, reached eight hundred feet in height, and contained precisely as many in each side of its quadrangular base.—Our most accurate measurements make the base 693 English feet broad, and the sloping sides the same number of feet long; but differences in the account are unavoidable, from the perpetually shifting mounds of sand by which the pyramids are surrounded. These huge masses still bear evident marks of the simple contrivance by which they were raised. They consisted of distinct courses of stones, gradually diminishing as they rose in elevation. Light machines of wood, easily

easily manageable, placed on the first or largest course, served to raise the materials necessary for constructing the second, and thus successively until the whole was completed. In several of the pyramids our travellers have discovered chambers, galleries, and subterraneous cells; such varieties might naturally be expected in sepulchres. The three more enormous masses were raised after the war of Troy; and the first and greatest of the three by Cheops, whose tyrannical reign of forty years commenced shortly after that event. This unworthy prince was the first native of Egypt who, in quitting due reverence for the gods and their ministers, at the same time fearlessly relinquished the maxims of humanity and justice. Through his oppressive government the public prosperity, which had long appeared unalterable, received a fatal shock: his unhappy subjects were impoverished and exhausted by incessant and useless toils, and particularly in raising this gigantic prodigy of architecture, which was completed in twenty years, by the uninterrupted exertions of 400,000 men, tasked in succession to the odious work. The value of their consumption in radishes, onions, and garlic, was engraved in Egyptian characters on the pyramid, and amounted to sixteen hundred talents of silver. How vast, then, adds the historian, must have been their expenditure during the same space of time, in food, clothing, and particularly in iron implements of labour.

The obelisks are productions not less wonderful by their difficulty than the pyramids, and far more respectable in their use. When we consider that the obelisks consisted of single blocks of granite, some of them an hundred and fifty, and even an hundred and eighty feet high, the successive operations of hewing them unbroken from the quarry, of transporting them safely to the most distant parts of the country, of adorning the hard stone with sculpture, often two inches deep, and rearing such huge pillars into the sky, with a precise adjustment of their sides to the four winds of heaven, we shall feel a new interest in favour of the Egyptians, as a people who illustrated the utmost extent of the human powers in works unrivalled in their kind, and whose grandeur is scarcely surpassed in any other. The first obelisks remount to immemorial antiquity, and might serve for gnomons far more perfect than the natural shadows of trees and mountains. They were unfortunately, as we have seen, very early prostituted to the purposes of superstition. They frequently served as ornaments to palaces and temples. They might sometimes be employed to convey instruction to the multitude on moral as well as physical subjects; and they contained in their hieroglyphics a history ambiguous from the nature of the character in which it was written; perhaps hyperbolical in itself, and certainly full of exaggeration, as it was usually interpreted.

Scottish Review.

Caledonia; or, an Account Historical and Typographic, of North Britain, from the most ancient to the present times: with a Dictionary of Places chorographical and philological. By George Chalmers, F.R.S. and S.A. In Four volumes. Vol. 1. 3l. 3s. Cadell & Davis. Constable & Co.

THIS production, the result of gigantic industry, long devoted to the present object, may be considered as forming an era in the literary history of Scotland. Perhaps no country has ever yet been the subject of such an ample and copious illustration from one so well qualified. Nor is industry the only praise of Mr Chalmers; in that species of judgement which con-

consists in the tracing out of obscure and intricate facts, he appears to us also to excel. We do not conceive him to be equally successful in the arrangement and communication of his materials; the style is too stiff and laboured; and the immense variety of the details is apt to fatigue the patience of an ordinary reader. This latter circumstance, however, though it may not be very inviting to the reader, seems to arise necessarily from Mr Chalmers's laudable plan of embracing every thing which relates to Scottish history and antiquities; and considered as a work of reference, for which it seems peculiarly adapted, must greatly enhance its value.

Mr Chalmers is peculiarly attentive that his reader may not be left in the dark as to the merits of the present performance. Adhering strictly to classic models, he shews a noble defiance of that humility which modern authors think it so necessary to assume. He takes care to inform us, "that it is very seldom indeed, that any history contains so many new facts, new discoveries, and new documents, as the following account of North Britain discloses;" and elsewhere that "there has been scarcely a controversy in her annals, which is not therein settled, a difficulty that is not obviated, a knot which is not untied, or an obscurity that is not illustrated from documents as new as they are decisive." Now we really and truly believe, that most of this is true, and that Mr Chalmers has done what he has undertaken to do; at the same time, we have some doubts whether readers might not have preferred making the discovery themselves, to receiving it from a quarter which, for obvious reasons, they are apt to regard with suspicion.

Our author naturally begins with the first colonization of North Britain, and the consideration of its original inhabitants. The natural supposition here evidently is, that that northern part of the island was peopled from the southern, and that from the almost contiguous coast of Gaul. Now this is exactly what Mr C. appears to have satisfactorily proved by historical, and above all by etymological evidence.—He seems also to have proved, in the same manner, that the first inhabitants of every part, both of Great Britain and Ireland, were purely Celtic. He has collected a multitude of names of places, rivers, and other natural or artificial objects, which are the same in the three parts of the United Kingdom, and which are significant only in the Celtic or Gaelic language. No part of the work is more satisfactory, or more creditable to the industry of Mr Chalmers. This will appear from some specimens which we shall now present to our readers. First, in regard to the names of promontories, harbours, and hills:

In South Britain.	
Alsa, (high cliff,) *Alston*, high cliff,)	two villages in Cornwall.

In North Britain.

Ailsa, a high, rocky, island, in the Frith of Clyde.

Alsa, a rocky isle, in Loch-Crinan, Argyleshire *.

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* *Als* (Corn.) a cliff, *Allt* (Brit.) a cliff, *All* (Ir.) a rock, or cliff; *Alt*, in ancient Gaulish, a height, a hill. The language which is made use of, in the whole of this enquiry, is taken from the following sources, and is supported by the subjoined authorities: the British and Armoric, from the Dictionaries of Davies, and Rhydderich, of Richards, and Owen, and Lhuyd's Archaiologia: the Cornish from Pryce's Archaiologia, and Borlase's History of Cornwall: the Irish, or Gaelic, from the Irish Dictionaries of Lhuyd, and of O'Brien; from Shaw's Gaelic Dictionary, from the Vocabularies of Macdonald, and Macfarlane, and from Stewart's

In South Britain:	In North Britain:
Arran island, in Wales: several mountains, in Merioneth: and two hills, near Balla, are called *Aran*.	*Arran* island, in the Clyde, is so named, from a range of high mountains, which run thro' the middle of it *.
Aber-ystwith, and Aber-porth, in Cardiganshire; Aber-poult, Aber-ithy, Aber-melin, Aber-awrgog, Aberhowel, and Aber-kibor, on the coast of Pembroke; Aber dovey, in Merionethshire; Aber-daron, in Caernarvonshire; Aber-fraw, in Anglesey; and many places, at the confluence of waters, inland, as well as on the coast, are named *Aber*.	*Aber*-deen, Aber-don, Aber-dour, in Aberdeenshire; Aber-dour, in Fifeshire; Aber-brothock, Aber-lemno, and Aber-elliot, in Forfarshire; Aber tay, at the mouth of the Tay; Aber-lady, in Hadingtonshire; and many places, at the confluence of waters, inland, as well as on the coast, are named *Aber* †.
Cove is applied to a *creek*; as *Cove*-hith, in Blething-hundred, Suffolk; Toplundy *Cove* and Portkewin *Cove*, in Trig-hundred; and Nantgissel *Cove*, at the lands-end, Cornwall: the *Cove* in St Mary's isle, Scilly.	*Cove* is applied to a *creek*; as old *Cove*-harbour, in Berwickshire; *Cove*-haven, in St. Vigean's parish, Forfarshire; the *Cove*-harbour, in Nig parish, Kincardinshire ‡.
Calais, on the coast of France, was doubtless named from the narrow strait, which separates South-Britain from France.	There are several straits, between the different islands, and the main-land, around the west coast of North-Britain, called *Caolas*, *Calais*, and *Kyles*, which, in Irish, signify a *frith, or strait*.

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art's Gaelic Grammar. The Bas-Breton, the Basque, and the old Gaulish, or Celtic, from the Dictionaries of Rostrennen, and Pelletier, and from Bullet's Memoires sur la Langue Celtique. This general intimation is here given, to save the frequent repetitions of those several authorities, which would occupy much room, and only embarrass the sense.

* *Aran* (Brit.) a high place; it is the name of several of the highest mountains in Britain. There are also the *Arran* isles, in Galway-bay, and Arran island on the coast of Donegal, Ireland.

† *Aber* (Brit.) signifies a confluence of water, the junction of rivers, the fall of a lesser river into a greater, or into the sea; by metaphor, a port or harbour.—*Aber* has the same signification in Cornish, in Bas-Breton, and in the ancient Gaulish. The British *Aber* appears very frequently, in the topography, both of North, and South-Britain: it is uniformly applied to the influx of a river into the sea, or into some other stream, as the word signifies; and it is compounded with the Celtic names of the rivers in the Celtic form of construction, as *Aber*-tay, which, in the Scoto-Saxon, is called Tay-*mouth*. This ancient British word cannot, therefore, be referred to the Saxon, or German *Ober*, the root of the English *Over*, which is totally different, in its meaning, and mode of application. In the British speech of Wales, and Cornwall, the *Aber* is still in common use, both in its original signification, and the secondary application of it to a port, or harbour.—The *Aber* of the British corresponds with the *Inver* of the Irish, and both are applied to similar objects, as they signify the same thing. It is a curious fact, which we learn from the charters of the twelfth century, that the Scoto-Irish people substituted their *Inver*, for the previous *Aber* of the Britons. David I. granted to the monastery of May "*Inver*-in qui fuit *Aber*-in." Chart. May. This remarkable place is at the influx of a small stream, named *In*, into the sea on the coast of Fife: both those names are now lost. It is an equally curious fact, that the influx of the Nethy into the Ern, which had been named *Aber*-nethy, by the Britons, was called *Inver*-nethy by the Scoto-Irish; and both these names still remain. The Gothic word, for the British *Aber*, is *Aros*; as Nid-Aros.

‡ *Cof* (Brit.) means a hollow trunk, a cavity, a belly: so *Cof*, *Coff*, and *Cow*, in the ancient Gaulish.

The next is a very large catalogue of rivers, rivulets, and waters:

In South Britain:	In North Britain:
Adder, a river, in Wiltshire;	White *Adder*, and Black *Adder*, rivers in Berwickshire §.
Adur, a river, in Sussex.	
Allen, rises in Denbighshire, and joins the Dee in Flintshire;	*Allan* joins the Teviot, in Roxburghshire;
Allen, in Dorsetshire;	*Allan* joins the Tweed in Roxburghshire;
Alan, in Cornwall;	*Allan* joins the Forth in Perthshire,
Alwen, in Merionethshire.	*Elwin*, formerly *Alwen*, in Lanerkshire †.
Aln falls into the sea at Alnmouth, in Northumberland; *Aln*, in Warwickshire.	*Aln* joins the Teviot, in Roxburghshire; *Aln*, in Berwickshire ‡.
Ald, in Suffolk;	*Ald*, and *Alt*, are prefixed to many names of rivulets; as *Ald*-Bainac, *Ald* Damph, *Ald* Each, in Aberdeenshire, &c. &c.
Alt falls into the sea, at *Alt*-mouth, in Lancashire;	
Alet, in Denbighshire §.	
Ayr, in Cardiganshire;	*Ayr* falls into the sea at Ayr, in Ayrshire;
Are, or *Air*, in Yorkshire;	*Aray* falls into Loch-Fine, at Inverary, Argyleshire ‖.
Arre joins the Tamar, in Cornwall.	
Amon joins the Lougher, in Caermarthenshire;	*Amon* divides West and Mid-Lothian;
Avon falls into the sea below Aberavon, in Glamorganshire;	*Amon* joins the Tay, in Perthshire §§.
Avon joins the Taff, in Glamorganshire;	*Avon* joins the Clyde, in Lanerkshire;
Avon, in Gloucester, joins the Severn at Tewkesbury;	*Avon* falls into the Forth, between Stirlingshire and Linlithgowshire;
Avon, in Wiltshire, falls into the Severn below Bristol;	*Avon* joins the Spey at Inveravon, in Banffshire;
Avon falls into the Sea in Hampshire;	*Avon* joins the Feugh, in Kincardineshire;
Avon joins the Uske, in Monmouthshire;	*Avon*, in Logie Easter, Ross-shire;
Avon, or Avon-Vane, falls into the sea, in Merionethshire. Avon is the common	*Avon* joins the Annan, in Dumfriesshire; *Avon* is also prefixed to the names of many rivers; as *Avon*-Brouchag, *Avon*-Coll,

* *Aweddur* (Brit.) signifies running water: whence, also, the name of the *Adur* river in Ireland.

† All those rivers derive their names from *Alwen*, (Brit.), *Alain*, (Ir.), signifying a white, or bright stream. In a charter of William, the Lion, to the monastery of Melros, in the twelfth century, the *Allan*, which joins the Tweed, is called *Alwen*, in the British form. Chart. Antiq. in Bibl. Harl.

‡ These names of *Aln* are, no doubt, abbreviations of *Alwen*, or *Alen*, as before explained. The *Aln*, in Roxburghshire, and the *Aln*, in Berwickshire, are still further abbreviated *Ale* in common speech, but these names in old charters are *Aln*; and hence, the name of Alncrum, a village, on the banks of the Roxburghshire *Aln*, which is mentioned by the name of *Alna*, in a charter of David, to the monastery of Kelso, in 1128. The *Elan* in Radnorshire, *Alaw* water in Anglesey, the *Alows* in Northumberland; the rivers *Aile*, and *Allow*, and Loch-*Allen*, in Ireland, have probably derived their names from the same source.

§ *Aled* (Brit.) signifies a moving, or fluid principle, a running stream, a rivulet: *Ald*, and *Alt*, in Gaelic, means a rivulet.

‖ *Air* (Brit.) signifies brightness, lucidity: and *Aer* means violence, tumult: whence also the name of the *Arun*, in Sussex. *Are* is the name of many rivers in Europe, says Gebelin; as indeed the maps evince; particularly the *Are* in Switzerland. *Arw*, in the ancient Gaulish, signified *rapid*: so we have the *Arrow* river in Herefordshire; and the *Arow* in Sligo, Ireland.

§§ *Amon* is merely a variation of *Avon*, as under, the *v* of the British changing to *m*; and in the sister dialect of the Irish, the form of the word is *Amhan*, and *Abhain*.

In South Britain:	In North Britain:
mon appellation, which is prefixed to the names of many rivers, in Wales, and Cornwall.	Coll, and *Avon* Loung, in Ross-shire; *Avon* Adail, *Avon* Araig, and *Avon*-Laggan, in Argylshire, &c. *.
Bain joins the Witham in Lincolnshire;	*Bainac*, a small stream, falls into the Dee in Aberdeenshire.
Banney in Yorkshire;	*Bannoc* burn, in Stirlingshire †.
Below joins the Eden, in Westmoreland;	*Bello* joins the Lugar, in Ayrshire ‡.
Berwin joins the Tivy, in Cardiganshire;	*Bervie* falls into the sea at Inver-bervie, in Kincardineshire §.
Bran joins the Usk at Aber-braen, in Brecknockshire;	*Bran* joins the Tay, in Perthshire;
Braen joins the Towy, in Caermarthenshire;	*Braan* joins the Connon, in Ross-shire;
Brant, of which there are two in Anglesey.	Loch-*Braon*, in Ross-shire ‖.
Calder joins the Wire in Lancashire;	*Calder* joins the Clyde, in Lanerkshire;
Calder, joins the Ribble, in Lancashire;	*Calder* in the S. W. of Edinburghshire;
Calder joins the Air, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire;	*Calder* joins the Nairn, in Nairnshire;
	Calder, South, and *Calder* North, in the north-east of Lanerkshire.

We are next presented with the names of places;

In South Britain:	In North Britain:
Bala, at the issue of the Dee, from Llyn. Tegid, in Merionethshire;	*Balloch*, the old name of *Taymouth*, where the river issues from Loch Tay, in Perthshire;
Bala, the issue from a lake, near Snowdon, in Caernarvonshire.	*Balloch*, near the issue of Leven river, from Loch Lomond †.

Ban-

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* *Avon*, in the British, the Cornish, and Armoric, as well as in ancient Gaulish, signifies a river, a stream. *Abhain*, and *Amban*, have the same meaning, in the Irish; and the word appears in the name of many rivers, in Ireland. The Saxons took this general appellation, for the proper name of particular rivers: hence so many waters are simply called *Avon*. In the same manner, the Saxons adopted, as the proper name of many rivers, the British terms denoting their qualities, without the general appellative, which was coupled with these terms by the Britons; and is still used by their descendants. This renders the sense of many of the Celtic names, as pronounced, in English, incomplete, unless where they are coupled; as is generally done, with the English appellative, *river*, or *water*: so the *Du*, or *Dow*, is equally indefinite as the *black*; but if it is called *Du-river*, or *Dow-water*, this comes up to the sense of the real Celtic names, *Avon-Du*, and *Uisge-Dow*. These general intimations are here given, to save the unnecessary repetition of them with the explanations, which are offered in these notes.

† These streams, as well as the *Bain* in Hertfordshire, the *Banon* in Pembrokeshire, and the several rivers named *Ban*, in Ireland, derive their names from the Gaelic *Ban*, *Bain*, denoting the white colour of their water. *Bainac*, or *Bannoc*, are diminutives, being applied to small streams.

‡ *Bel-aw* (Brit. signifies a tumultuous, or raging stream: *Bal-aw* (Brit.) means an efflux of water.

§ Those waters derive their names from the British *Beru*, to flow; *Berw*, *Berwy*, a boiling, or ebullition: whence also the name of *Bervie*-burn, a small stream in Aberdeenshire.

‖ There is also the *Branic*, in Denbighshire; and *Bran* appears in the names of several other streams. *Bran* (Brit.) signifies what *rises over*. *Bran*, in the old Gaelic, means a stream. *Bran*, says Macpherson, denotes in Gaelic, a *mountain stream*. Carric-thura.

† *Bala*, (Brit.) signifies a discharge, or issue, the issue of a river from a lake.

In South Britain:	In North Britain:
Bangor, a town and Bishop's See, in Caernarvonshire; *Bangor*, a parish in Cardiganshire; *Bangor*, in Mailers-Hundred, Flintshire.	*Bangor*, in the middle of Linlithgowshire; *Bangor*-Mount, in the north of Haddingtonshire; *Banchory*-Tarnan, and *Banchory* Devinick, two parishes in Kincardineshire *.
Barry, a village and a church; and *Barry* Isle, in Denis, Powis-Hundred, Glamorganshire.	*Barry* Parish, in Forfarshire; *Barry* Castle and Hill, in Alyth parish, Perthshire; *Barry*, in the Boyne, Banffshire †.
Brody, in Dewysland-Hundred, Pembrokeshire.	*Brodie*, in the parish of Dyke, Elginshire ‡.
Cil is the prefix to many names every where in South-Britain; as *Kil* cwm, *Kil*-sant, *Kil* y-con, in Caermarthen; *Kil*-garran, *Kil*-redin, &c. in Pembroke; *Kil*-kenin, *Kil*-uellon, *Kil*-wyn, in Cardigan; *Kil*-owen, in Flintshire; *Kil*-gwri, in Cheshire; *Kil*-stock parish in Somerset; *Kil*-dale and *Kil*-low parish, in York-shire; *Kil*-mersdon parish, in Somerset; *Kil*-pisham parish, in Rutland; and many others.	*Cil* is the prefix to many names every where in Scotland; as *Kilbride*, of which there are eighteen; *Kil*-chattan, of which there are six; *Kil*-colm-kil, of which there are eight; *Kil*-donan, of which there are ten; *Kil*-michael, of which there are six; *Kil*-mory, of which there are eleven; *Kil*-patrick, and *Kil*-phedir, of which there are eight; and many others §.
Carn is a compound, in many names of places, in Wales, and Cornwall; as *Carn*-dydel, *Carn*-Llendul, *Carn*-wen, *Carn*-vadrine, *Carn*-Headwll, *Carn*-llayd, in Wales; *Carn*-Bin, *Carn*-Eglos, *Carn*-glas, *Carn*-hell, *Carn*-kie, *Carn*-sew, in Cornwall.	*Carn*, or *Cairn*, is a compound, in many names of places, in North-Britain; as *Carn*-bee, *Carn*-gour, *Carn*-ock, in Fife; *Carn*-muck, *Cairn*-banno, *Cairn*-bulg, *Cairn*-glass, in Aberdeen; *Carn*-both, *Carn*-brue, *Carn*-wath, &c. in Lanerk ‖.
Craig is a compound in many names of places in Wales: as *Craig*-du, in Denbigh, *Craig*-du-gannol, and *Craig*-du-uchaf,	*Craig* is a compound, in many names of places, in North Britain; as *Craig*-lieth, and *Craig*-millar, in Edinburgh-shire;

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* *Bangor*, (Brit.) *Ban-cor* means a principal row, or circle, the upper, and thickest row, in a wattle fence; metaphorically, it signifies a *defence*, or *security*, and was the name of some noted monasteries; one in Flintshire, one in Caernarvonshire, one in Ireland, and one in Belleisle, on the coast of Britany. In compounding *Ban* and *cor*, the British turn it into *Bangor*, and the Irish into *Ban-chor*: the adjuncts *Tarnan*, and *Devinick*, are the names of the two patron saints.

† *Barry* is from *Bar* (Brit.) *Barr* (Ir.) signifying the top, the summit, or end: *Bar* (Brit.) means a bush; it signified formerly, in Welsh, a *Bush* of sprigs, branches, or hair, saith Ed. Lhuyd: the plural is *Baran*; there is Barra-*Bush*, in Barra parish, Haddingtonshire.

‡ *Bro-ty*, or *Bro-dy* (Brit.) means the house, in the lowland, or plain country.—This applies strongly to Brodie, in Elginshire.

§ *Cil* (Brit.) signifies a recess, a retreat, *Ceall*, *Ceil*, *Cill* (Ir.) means a retreat; a *Cell*, a *chapel*, a burial place: and hence the Cil, or Kill, became the prefix to the names of so many parishes. A number of names all over Ireland have the prefix *Kil*. See the index to Beaufort's Map, and Archdal's Monast. Hiber.

‖ *Carn*, in the British, and Irish, as well as in ancient Gaulish, signifies a prominence, a heap, a pile; and hence *Carn* was the term for the tumuli, or funeral monuments, which the Celtic people raised to commemorate their fallen warriors: *Carn*, in the Cornish, means a high rock, a collection of rocks, a rocky place. The word *Carn* is applied in the names of hills; to some, from having *Carns* on their tops; to others, metaphorically, from their resemblance to a carn or heap.

In South Britain.	In North Britain.
uchaf, and *Craig*-y-Pistyll, in Merioneth, Pen-*craig* in Anglesey, Pen-*craig* vach in Glamorgan, &c.	shire; *Craig*-darroch, and *Craig* dow, in Ayr; *Craig*-nethan, and *Craig*-nith, in Lanerk; *Craig*-beath, and *Craig*-kelly in Fife; *Craig*-an-gour, and *Craig*-na-cat, in Aberdeen *.
Curry, a parish, in Kirrier-hundred, in Cornwall; *Curry* parish, in Abdick-hundred; *Curry*, in North Curry-hundred; and *Curry*, in Bulston-hundred, Somersetshire.	*Curry* parish, and *Curry*, in Borthwick parish, Edinburgh; *Curry*-duff, in Forfar; *Curry*-dow, *Curry*-hill, in Kirkcudbright, and a number of *Corrys* †.
Caer, or *Car*, signifying a fort, is a compound, in the names of several places; as *Caer*-narvon, *Caer*-marthen, *Caer*-hean, *Caer*-soose castle, *Caer*-went, *Caer* philly castle, *Caer*-giby, *Caer*-wis, &c. in Wales; *Car*-goal, *Car*-halloch, *Car*-lisle, *Car*-minnow, *Car*-hayes, &c. in Cornwall; *Cair*-nerven castle in Cumberland.	*Caer*, or *Car*, signifying a fort, is a compound in the names of several places; as *Caer*-laverock, and Wester *Ker*, in Dumfries; *Car*-riden, in Linlithgow; *Car*-luke, *Car*-stairs, *Car*-munnock, and *Car*-michael parishes in Lanerk; *Car*-minnow, in Kircudbright; *Ker*-chesters, in Roxburgh; at which places are the remains of fortifications ‡.
Derri, in Anglesey; *Derry*, in Caerphilly-hundred, Glamorganshire; *Dery* water, in Merionethshire.	*Derry*, several in Wigton; *Derry*, in Perth; *Derry*, in Forfar; *Derry*-du, in Elgin; *Derry*-meanoch, and *Derry*-more forests, in Sutherland, &c. §.

In the same manner it is shewn, that most of the names in Ireland coincide with those of Great Britain. There are indeed a few exceptions in the case of places which had been possessed by Scandinavian invaders. But these are few, and entirely confined to the coast. In Beaufort's map of Ireland, 3028 names are Gaelic; 171 mixed of Gaelic and English; 623 English; and only 20 are Scythic, Scandinavian, or Gothic.

The next chapter contains a description of the one-and-twenty tribes who, at the time of Agricola's invasion; sion, possessed the different parts of North Britain, their situation, and what our author, rather affectedly, calls their "singular antiquities." This enumeration and disposition is chiefly made according to the maps of Richard and Ptolomy, who are, however, carefully illustrated and corrected by other authorities. The view given of British antiquities is very elaborate and curious. Mr C. entertains no doubt that a great proportion of these were Druidical. Druid monuments, he says, are even more numerous in North than in South Britain; and from

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* *Craig*, in the British, and Irish, as well as in ancient Gaulish, signifies a rock, a rocky height. The word is still used, in the Scoto-Saxon language of North Britain, as well as in the common speech of South Britain.

† *Coiré*, and *Cuiré*, in Gaelic, signifies a deep hollow, a ravine; and is frequently applied, in the topography, to deep narrow glens: *Currie*, and *Crorie*, are the forms, which the word has acquired, in English pronunciation.

‡ *Caer* in the British, and Cornish, as well as in the ancient Gaelish, and *Ca'ir*, in Irish, signify a wall, or mound, a fortress. The remains of many British forts, along the Forth, which had opposed the Roman progress into North Britain, still bear the ancient appellation of *Caer*, in the corrupted form of *Keir*.

§ *Dar*, in the British, and ancient Gaelish, signifies *oak*, oakwood; plur. *Deri*: so *Dar*, in the Cornish; plur. *Deru*: *Dair*, (Ir.) means *oak*; and *Doiré*, a thicket, a grove, a wood, properly of oaks; in several parts, the word is pronounced *Derrie* and *Dirrie*.

from the greater abundance of stone in the former country, that material is more copiously employed. The places of Druid worship, like all those erected in the first ages, were uncovered. They were erected in the bosom of groves, which, from their gloom and wide-spreading shade, tended to inspire religious veneration. Circles, pillars of stone beneath an oak, and Carns, are the general marks of Druidical structures. With regard to the altars, Mr C. observes:

There appear, from a thousand remains, both in South and North Britain, to have been two kinds of Druid altars: The first sort consists of flat stones, which are either incumbent, or upright; the second sort is the Cromlechs, consisting of a large broad stone, which is supported by several stones, that are usually placed upon their respective edges. Of the first kind, there are numerous examples, in every district of North Britain, as we have seen. The Cromlechs are equally numerous, and still more remarkable. And both these sorts of altars are generally connected with Druid circles, or other Druid works, though the Cromlechs sometimes appear alone, in some sequestered place, which may have been sheltered, by the sacred grove, while the Caledonian forest yet covered the Caledonian regions.

The Carns, which the superstition of the earliest ages dedicated to Druid rites, must be carefully distinguished, from the sepulchral Carns, that are every where found in North Britain. The Druid Carns may be easily ascertained, by attending to the following circumstances: The Druid Carns are always connected, either by vicinity or use, with some Druid circle, or Druid work, of which we have seen several examples. The Druid Carns are generally fenced round the bottom, by a circle of stones: these Carns had always on their summits, a large flat stone, on which the Druid fires were lighted: and, lastly, these monuments may be distinguished, by the avenue of upright stones, which conducted the devotees to the base of so many Druid Carns. P. 73.

The centre of Druidical antiquities is in the heart of Perthshire, at the bottom of the Grampians. The same Gaelic people, our author supposes, erected all these monuments, and others of a similar nature, in South Britain, and in Ireland. Sepulchral tumuli also abound, and are of the following kinds.: 1. *Barrows*, which were formed of earth. 2. *Carns*, which were heaps of stones. Of these two the former abound most in South, the latter in North Britain. 3. *Cistvaens*, or stone chests, from *Cist* a chest and *Maen* a stone. 4. *Urns*, composed of clay. These two last which are filled with ashes and bones, are supposed to contain the bodies of the chiefs. The urns are sometimes found within the chest, and sometimes by themselves. For the detail of the various places and situations in which these remains have been found, we must refer our readers to the work itself.

Among the antiquities of a warlike people, forts naturally become a prominent feature. Of these accordingly there are a considerable number, and some possessed of great strength. Caterthun in Forfarshire, Barryhill in Perthshire, form striking specimens of these forts. They are built generally on the top of heights for the purpose of strength. But there were other places of security to which men, in barbarous ages, were frequently compelled to resort. These were subterraneous caves, either natural or artificial.

Of the first sort, are the subterraneous apartments, which have been discovered in Forfarshire, within the parish of Tealing: this subterraneous building was composed of large flat stones, without any cement, consisting of two, or three apartments, which were not above five feet wide, and were covered with stones of the same kind: and there were found, in this subterraneous building, some wood ashes, several fragments of large earthen vessels, and one of the ancient hand-mills, called querns. In the same parish, there has been discovered, a similar building, which the country people call, in the Irish language, a *weem*, or *cave*: it was about four feet high, and

and four feet wide; and it was composed of large loose stones: there were found in it a broad earthen vessel, and an instrument resembling an adze. In the same shire, near Lundie-house, there has been discovered a subterraneous building of the same kind, constructed of rough stones, that had never felt a tool, but without cement: and there were found in this structure, the remains of some burnt matter, the fragments of small bones, and some querns, about fourteen inches diameter, with the remnant of an iron handle, and with appearances, which indicate, that they had been much worn. In the parish of Auchterhouse, have been found two subterraneous buildings, which are also called *Weems*, and which also contained ashes, bones, querns, and a brass ring, without any inscription. Several hiding holes of a smaller size, and of somewhat different construction, have long been known in the Western Hebrides. In Sanday, one of the Orkney Isles, there are several barrows, one whereof being opened, was found to contain a building nine feet in diameter, round on the outside, but square, and hollow within, with a well at the bottom: in the upper part of the building there was found a human skeleton, standing almost upright. P. 96.

A number of natural caves have also been artificially improved, in order to serve the purpose of hiding places.

From the fortification, Mr C. makes a natural transition to the weapons of our Caledonian ancestors, which are known only from being found deposited in the tombs of their warriors.

These weapons are of different kinds; axes, or hatchets, and arrow heads. The hatchets, which have been most frequently found both in North, and South Britain, are generally of flint, and are usually called *celts*, though antiquaries have been unable to explain the meaning of the name. Yet the *flint* hatchets, that have occasioned so much discussion amongst learned men, were called *celts*, from the nature of the material whereof they were made; the *cellt* of the British speech literally signifying a *flint stone*. These axes, or *celts*, as they have been called, even when they were made of *brass*, or other metals, have been discovered, in both North and South Britain; and they were often formed of brass, and of other materials of a similar kind, as well as of flint. Several of these brass hatchets have been found, in the British barrows on Salisbury Plain. The places, where these hatchets had so long reposed, with the original owners, and were at length discovered, attest, that they were British weapons. These brass hatchets, as they have been also found, within the British barrows in North Britain, must equally be deemed the curious weapons of the Caledonian Britons. Several arrow heads, which had been made of sharp-pointed flint, have been found within various graves, in North Britain, as we have already seen. Such arrow heads of flint have been found in the Isle of Skye. To these arrow heads of flint, superstition has given the name of *elf-shots*, from a supposition, that they are shot by elfs, or fairies, at cattle. The common people derive many of the disorders of their cattle from the *elf-shots;* and superstition also directs the cure: the afflicted beast must be touched by the elf-shot, or must be made to drink the water, wherein the elf-shot has been dipped.

The armouries of the Britons were generally furnished with helmets, shields, and chariots, and with spears, daggers, swords, battle-axes, and bows. The helmet, and the chariot, were confined to the chiefs; and the common men fought always on foot, provided with shields for their defence, and with spears, swords, daggers, bows, and battle-axes, for offending the enemy. These accoutrements have been mostly all found in the graves of the warriors, or have been seen, during recent times, on the Gaelic soldiers, in fight. The Caledonian chariots encountered Agricola's legions, at the foot of the Grampian mount. And they only wanted union, and discipline, to have enabled a gallant people, with such armour, to repel their invading foe.

Connected with their armour are their vessels, either for the enterprizes of war, or the accommodation of peace; and these consisted of canoes, and of currachs. The first consisted of a single tree, which they hollowed with fire, in the manner of the American Indians; and in the mode of the same Indians, it was

was put into motion by a paddle: canoes of this sort have been discovered, where indeed they were to have been expected, in lakes, and in marshes, both in South and in North Britain. In the great Locher-moss, in the loch of Carling-wark, in Loch-winnoch, and in the winding Carron, the canoes of the first people have been found. How early the Britons improved their art of ship building cannot easily be ascertained. Before the age of Julius Cæsar they had certainly enlarged their canoes into currachs. Cæsar describes the currachs, as being accommodated with keels, and masts of the lightest wood; as having their bodies of wicker, which was covered over with leather; as he had learned from the Britons, and knew from his practice in Spain. Lucan calls the British currachs little ships; and in these, he adds, the Britons were wont to navigate the ocean. In such currachs, according to Solinus, it was common to pass between Ireland and Britain. Adamnan, in his life of St Columba, describes one of those currachs, with all the parts of a ship, with sails, and oars, and with a capacity for passengers; and he adds, that in this roomy currach, St Cormac sailed into the north sea, where he remained during fourteen days, in perfect safety. We have thus seen what were the British vessels, both for the occupations of peace, and the adventures of war: and, what were the currachs, wherein, the Scoto-Irish made incursions from their woody isle into Romanized Britain, during the age of Claudian, when the Scottish towers made the sea foam with their hostile oars.

In the next chapter Mr Chalmers traces the footsteps of Agricola, in his northern campaigns. The first and second were employed chiefly in the reduction of that tract of country which now goes by the name of Lancashire. In the next, that of 80, he set out from Mancunium, now Manchester, and penetrated as far as the *Tau*. This name, which at first suggests the *Tay*, is, we think, satisfactorily proved by Mr Chalmers to have been applied to the Solway Firth. In 81, he penetrated to the Firths of Forth and Clyde; but conceiving it necessary, before advancing farther into those difficult and well-defended regions, to leave no tribes behind him, he devoted his next campaign to the reduction of Galloway. He probably sailed from Killbride loch, in Cumberland, and landed in the country of the Selgovæ, within the loch, near *Brow* at the Locher mouth, which here forms a natural harbour. After crossing the marsh, which then lay before him, he continued marching along the shore, with his left to the estuary of Locher; and leaving Caerlaverock also on his left, encamped against Uxellum, now Wardlaw hill, where accordingly there are the vestages of a Roman encampment opposed to a British hill-fort, a circumstance which often occurs, and marks the obstinate resistance which that latter people made to the Roman arms. After taking Uxellum, Agricola appears to have crossed the Nith, and advanced into Kirkgunzeon, to the moat of Urr, and to the west banks of the Dee, till he at length arrived at the Caeroantorigium of Ptolemy, which now goes by the name of Drummore Castle. This is the largest, the strongest, and most important fort of the Selgovæ. The many remains which may still be traced on the Southern part of Galloway, and the absence of all remains on its northern part, strongly prove, that Agricola entered the country from the south, and not from the north, as has often been supposed.

The sixth and most memorable campaign of Agricola was carried on in the countries which lay to the northward of the Forth. He is supposed to have crossed the Firth at its narrowest point, at Inchgarvey, and to have landed on the opposite side, at the place now called Northferry. He then probably marched towards Carnock, where two Roman stations are still to be traced. Then, rather imprudently it would appear, he pushed forward the ninth legion to Loch Ore, about two miles south of Loch-Leven, with two ranges of hills in front; the Cleish range, on their left, and Binnarty hill on their right. Up-

Upon these entrenchments, the Horestii made a vigorous attack in the night time, and had already entered the camp, when Agricola, by hurrying forward the lightest of his troops, succeeded in repulsing them. He then marched into their own country (Perthshire) and signally defeated the Caledonians assembled under the command of Galgacus; after which he retired into winter quarters on the south of the Friths.

The silence of history for some time with regard to Caledonia seems to prove that its tribes, stunned by the blow which they had received from Agricola, remained in a state of pacific inaction. We next hear of it under the reign of Adrian, distinguished by the wall built between the Tine and the Solway. Mr C. however dissents from the general idea, which considers this wall as meant to form the limit of the Roman empire, on this side. Roman stations were undoubtedly maintained at a subsequent period to the north of this wall, which seems therefore to have been intended merely as an additional security against the incursions of the Caledonian tribes, though its necessity certainly indicates their subjection to be very imperfect. Under Antoninus, Britain was entrusted to Lollius Urbicus, who was extremely active in North Britain. He constructed that earthen rampart, vast ditch, and military way, which extend conjointly, from Caeriden, on the Forth, to Dunglas, and perhaps to Alcluid on the Clyde. It extended, according to modern measurement, thirty-six English miles, and 620 yards. He formed also a great variety of *itinera*. These, with the stations connected with them, are detailed at great length in this chapter, which accordingly contains a vast mass of antiquarian information, consisting however of such a variety of minute details, as to defy all attempts at analysis.

The next remarkable era is the reign of Severus, who, after surmounting vast difficulties, penetrated farther into Caledonia than any of his predecessors, and placed the *Arae finium Romani Imperii*, somewhere, it is supposed, between the Cromarty and Murray Firths.

After the sudden death of Severus, his son Caracalla, impatient to return to Rome, concluded a treaty with the Caledonians, by which the wall of Antonine became the boundary of the Roman empire. After this time the Caledonians, or *Picts*, appear chiefly in a predatory character, exercising incursions against the Britains, whom the gradual departure of the Romans left defenceless. At length in 446, the Romans, declaring their utter inability to send succours, virtually renounced their dominion over Britain. Here therefore concludes the Roman period, at which we shall, for the present, suspend our critical labours.

(To be continued.)

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MR HUGH MURRAY will publish, in a few days, a work entitled "Enquiries, Historical and Moral, respecting the character of nations, and the progress of Society." In this work it will be Mr Murray's object to exhibit a view of the *moral* history of man, of the manners and character of nations, and the circumstances on which these are dependent. After endeavouring to ascertain the general principles by which they are regulated, he proceeds to give a sketch of the various aspects under which society appears, during the earlier stages of its progress. He has some intention of hereafter extending a similar survey to subsequent periods in the history of man.

A newspaper, under the title of the Telegraph, is about to be begun at Leith under the patronage of several considerable merchants.

Literary Intelligence, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

THE first number of Mr Pytches's New Dictionary of the English Language, is now in course of publication.

By the premature death of Dr George Gregory, the literary world has suffered an irreparable loss. He had in the previous week put a finishing hand to two volumes of elegant Letters to his Son on Literature and Composition, part of which had been printed, and will of course be given to the world without loss of time. In the week of his decease, there had appeared, from his pen, two useful volumes of Lectures to Young Persons on experimental and Natural Philosophy. The publication of the Bible, with notes, in the manner of the variorum classics, and with engravings from the designs of the great masters, will necessarily be suspended for a short time; and of course it is intended to place the materials for completion, in hands, capable, in the literary sense, and equally sound and unexceptionable in matters of opinion.

An elegant and very useful book, which has been several years in the press, and the object of which is to separate the grain from the chaff, will appear in a few days, under the title of The Cabinet of Poetry. In six elegant volumes, at the price of three guineas, accompanied with some beautiful portraits, by Caroline Watson, will be given all the best entire pieces of the British poets, from Milton to Beattie.

Mr Curwen, M. P. has in the press, and will speedily publish, with engravings, Hints on the Economy of Feeding Stock, and Bettering the condition of the Poor.

Mr L. Cohen has in the press a splendid edition of a controversial work, entitled, Sacred Truths, addressed to the children of Israel residing in the British empire; shewing that the Jews can gain nothing by altering their present belief, proving the local restoration to the Land of Promise, but clearly demonstrating that Bonaparte is not the promised Messiah.

Mr Sturges has in the press Critical Situations on the Game of Draughts.

Dr Charles Burney is proceeding with his New Metrical Division of the Choral

ral Odes of Æschylus, and has also made considerable progress in an abridgement of Bishop Wilson's excellent work on the Creed, for the use of the upper forms in schools.

Mr Kidd is preparing for the Cambridge press, a new edition of Davis's Miscellanea Critica.

Mrs Sewell is preparing a third volume of Poems and Essays, to be published by subscription.

Mr Aspin, author of the Geo-Chronology of Europe, has, in the press, a new work entitled The Geo-Chronology of Antiquity, or a Compendium of Ancient History and Geography, illustrated with a concise View of the Natural History, Population, Customs, Government, Religion, Arts and Sciences, Commerce and Manufactures of the Kingdoms and States of the old World; Biographical Sketches of the most eminent Characters that have successively shone in the historic page; and a comprehensive Chronology of remarkable Events from the Foundation of the Egyptian and Assyrian Monarchies, to the Fall of the several powers under the dominion of Rome, and thence to the destruction of the Western Empire by the Visigoths, A. D. 410. The same author is also preparing a set of Lessons, on Mr Lancaster's plan, for general use in public schools, on a more luminous and extensive scale than any heretofore published. We understand that a set of these lessons, at the small price of seven shillings, will serve for a school of 2000 or 3000 children many years; and must be very desirable to charitable institutions, as they will render the usual expence and waste of books altogether unnecessary.

M. Aurivilius has lately published at Upsal, the first part of Notices on the Greek and Latin manuscripts in the Library of the academy at that City.—The Greek manuscripts are sixteen in number, nine of which are copies of the New Testament, and of the Alexandrian Translation of the Old Testament. Among the others are a Commentary on the Acts of the Nicene Council, by Gelasius of Cyzicum in two books; a work of Mebetius, on the Nature of Man, never published; thirteen books on the Art of War, by Mauricius; Ælian on the Nature of Animals, &c.—Among the Latin manuscripts M. Aurivilius notices only two, the ten first books of Livy, and a Horace complete. The manuscript of Livy appears to be of the tenth and eleventh century.—Many catalogues of detached parts of the books and manuscripts, composing the library at Upsal have been published. In 1672 a folio catalogue of the books and manuscripts presented to the academy by the Grand Chancellor Legardie, was printed at Stockholm. In 1706 a catalogue in quarto was printed at Upsal, of the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish books and manuscripts, presented to the academy the preceding year by M. Spawenfield; and in 1785, a catalogue in octavo of ninety-three Hebraic, Chaldaic, and Arabic manuscripts sent to the library by M. J. J. Biverstael, was published at Stockholm.

An extensive work of considerable importance to the antiquities and philosophy of language, has been published at Berlin, by the Abbe Charles Denina. It extends to three octavo volumes, and includes not only a disquisition on the elementary sounds and other principles of universal grammar, but a copious explanation of the differences and correspondences existing in the modern European languages; with a theory to account for them and ascertain the stocks from which such languages are derived.

The loss of the University of Halle is expected to be compensated by the establishment of the University at Franckfort on the Oder, to which the former Professors at Halle have been invited. M. Weisse will be the new director.

The twenty thousand rix-dollars which had been collected to erect a monument to Luther, at Mansfield, have been employed to discharge part of the war-contribution. The accomplishment of that undertaking is postponed to the year 1817, the third great jubilee of the reformation.

M. Gin, who has translated Homer into French, proposes a polyglot edition of that ancient bard, in five languages, Greek, Latin, Italian, English, and French.

POE-

Poetry.

To the Editor.

SIR,

As the list of subscribers to my translation of Silius Italicus, though highly respectable, is not yet sufficiently numerous to defray the expence of publication, and as several of my principal subscribers have requested to see some farther specimen of this extensive classical work, than what lately appeared in your magazine, I have taken the liberty to trouble you with the following, at the same time begging leave to mention, that the time of the work coming out depends entirely on the favour of the public, and that no farther specimen will be published, till the whole appear in terms of the prospectus. I hope also it will not be disagreeable to your readers to see the following character of Silius as a poet extracted from Crusius and Addison: "That Silius is a good poet, who would be much more admired were he more known, and that his book every where shews the man of learning, of genius, the nobleman, and the orator:" to which may be added the observation of that eminent Geographer Cellarius, "that in the beauty and accuracy of his geographical descriptions, Silius excells all the poets that ever wrote, and that without him we should have been in a great measure ignorant of the geography of Africa, Sicily, Spain, Italy, and the opposite coast of Greece."

H W. Tytler.

Combat of the Romans with the Carthaginian Elephants at the battle of Cannæ.

NOR was the rage of steel alone their pain,
The strength of beasts is called along the plain,
And with black monsters, of enormous rage,
The Roman youth are destined to engage.
For Lucas, on his courser borne along,
Commands the Mauritanian in the throng,
That, with his spear, the dreadful herd excites,
More fierce to drive his elephants to fights.
Then, loudly groaning at the frequent wound,
The warlike beasts more hasty tread the ground,
While turrets on their dusky backs appear,
While flames, and men, that shake the shining spear,
And showers of stones, that from far distance fell
Fierce on the hostile troops, their entrance tell.
The Lybians placed aloft, where'er they move,
Discharge their darts as from the clouds above;
Then, thro' the ranks run in an equal row,
The bristly teeth, that seem'd a wall of snow;
And every point a spear of iv'ry shined,
Inclining downwards from the head behind.
His hateful tooth, (the cohorts thus distrest,)
One thro' the limbs and arms of Ufens prest,
And bore him thus o'er all the trembling bands;
While aid, with shrieks and clamours, he demands.
Nor less a tooth thro' Tadius' corslet shined,
Where round his side the folded linen twined;
Then, by degrees, the quilted breastplate tore,
And high in air th' unwounded warrior bore;
While loud his arms resounded o'er the field,
His cuirass clashing on his ample shield.
But tho' this sudden danger he partook,
The courage of his heart remained unshook,
And, to his glory turned the dreadful chance:
For bending down he press'd his pointed lance,
As on the beast's dread front almost he lies,
From side to side, thro' both his lowring eyes.
Stung with the pain aloft the monster rose,
And on his hinder feet erected throws
Wide from behind the turret's pond'rous weight,
And arms, and men, himself deprived of sight,
(Sad spectacle of ruin,) downward fall,
And, in one common fate, o'erwhelms them all.

The Dardan, yet victorious, gives command,
The fury of these monsters to withstand,
That burning torches, wheresoe'er they came,
Be 'gainst their faces cast, and the blue flame

Of

Of melted sulphur, on each wooden tower,
That thro' the ranks the sable warriors bore.
Nor was the mandate by the troops delayed,
But all the advancing elephants invade;
Whose smoking backs with flames collected shin'd,
And the devouring blaze, impelled by wind,
That burst, in roaring tempests, o'er their heads,
Swift, thro' the nodding bulwarks, crackling spreads:
Not other, than when fire a shepherd throws,
Thro' lofty Rhodope's, or Pindus' brows,
The raging part consumes the rising wood,
Sinks groves, and leafy rocks, within its flood;
And Vulcan, breathing fierce destruction, bounds,
Now here, now there, along the lofty grounds.
But, as the pitch to flaming torrents turns,
And, rolling down their sides, the monsters burns,
They madly rush o'er all the hostile space,
And force the frighted squadrons from their place;
Nor one has valor for a nearer war;
They gall the bounding elephants from far,
With strokes of javlins, and the sounding reed;
Then fly the monsters with increasing speed,
Grow more impatient, as more fierce the flame
O'er the whole bulk of their huge bodies came,
And toss the spreading fires, now here now there,
As fierce they rear their burning backs in air;
Till at the length, to cool their boiling blood,
They rush, impetuous, to the neighb'ring flood;
And, trusting to the limpid streams in vain,
That seem like swallows, on an open plain,
Plunge headlong thro' the waves, in flaming ranks,
While still the fires rise hissing o'er the banks!
Till in the flashing gulphs, at length expire,
The roaring monsters, and the scorching fire.
But where the battle burns in all its rage,
And flames this Mauritanian pest engage,
Now the Rhoetean youth are circled round
With stones and jav'lins on the hostile ground;
Or fatal slings from greater distance pour
The balls of lead, in one unerring show'r;
As when, thro' steep ascents, an army scales
A lofty fortress, or a tow'r assails.
Then worthy of himself, and better fate,
His arm extending to relieve the state,
With his drawn sword unhappy Mancius goes
More near, to stop the current of the foes,
When straight an elephant, with burning breath,
And hollow murmurs, threatening instant death,
Repelled his hand, his hapless body bound
Within her winding trunk, and from the ground
(How sad to tell!) the warrior tossed on high,
Hung for a while, and quiver'd in the sky.
Then down she dashed him with enormous force,
A bloody, batter'd, pale, and lifeless corse.

INSCRIPTIONS

In a Small Garden in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

On the door.—HINC SALUS.

On the East side of the Door.

FOR what has DION sow'd, and prun'd, and planted,
Only to shew that real skill he wanted.
Yet here he cultivates the blessing, Health,
A boon superior to the greatest wealth.

On the West Side of the Door.

LUCULLUS, when frugality could charm,
Might sow his turnip in a Sabine farm;
And DION here a little spot employs,
To yield him smiling health and harmless joys.

On a Seat opposite to the Door.

Stop, Friend, and view this small but fertile spot,
Which well might serve a hermit for his lot:
The Active Man, a hermit here may be,
Deriving precious health from every tree.
Come in. Sit down. His simple viands share;
Pure water taste; inhale salubrious air:
And if his bushes should no fruit contain,
Partake the hot-bed produce of his brain.
In borrowed verses, here at least you'll find,
Precepts for Health, to feed the docile Mind.

At the East End of the Seat.

Here proper toil, with pure and genial air,
Give Health and Beauty, to Black, Brown, or Fair.

Here

Here native fruits with proper prudence eat,
Supply the best of drink, the best of meat;
While healing plants the weak and sick may aid;
From storms a shelter, and from sun a shade.

At the West End of the Seat.

See Nature's bounty, all her children share;
She gives profusely, yet has much to spare.
With careful hand remove the noxious weeds,
And richest crops will spring from fertile seeds.
Thus Man, though plac'd 'midst causes of Disease,
Gets Health from Action, and a Mind at ease.

On a Bee House.

See here the little busy Bee
Improve each shining hour,
And gather honey all the day
From every opening flower.
By this example learn, proud Man,
To use your time aright,
And in the summer's shining day
Provide for winter's night.

In a Summer House.

Know all the good that individuals find,
Or God or Nature meant for mere mankind,
Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Rest in three words, Health, Peace, and Competence.
But Health consists with Temperance alone,
While Peace, O Virtue, Peace is all thy own;
And 'tis not Fancy, but our own Good Sense,
Must fix the sum which forms a competence.
It is not, what will lull our future dread,
But what may well supply our present need.

In a Bower.

In this sweet spot, removed from busy life,
Seated beside my Children and my Wife,
With all a Grandsire's care I teach my race,
That Happiness is not confin'd to place:
That on this globe of Earth, with little toil,
It grows luxuriantly in every soil:
That by frail Man will Misery be found,
A crop exuberant in every ground:
That, during life's short race, the human mind,
In every spot a Heaven or Hell can find:
That present Pleasure, Health can best bestow:
That Virtue only is our bliss below:
That Virtue here will free us best from strife,
And smooth our passage to a better life.

MARY GRAY. A Song.

By John Stagg *of Wigton, Cumberland.*

YOUNG Mary Gray was ance the pride
Of a' the village swains sae airy;
Nae other lass was thought beside
Sae fair, by far, as bonny Mary.

Her een were like the dappled sloes,
Her cheeks like fairest flowers in May:
And every charm that youth bestows,
Bloom'd in the face of Mary Gray.

Unclouded pass'd her youthful years;
To tend her flocks and mind her dairy
Was all her care: no anxious fears
Disturbed the breast of lovely Mary.

Each youth with emulation strove
At ilka fair or fastil day,
To gain the heart, and fix the love
Of her the lovely Mary Gray.

Lothario came, with witching wiles
He practised every fond vagary;
His sighs, his looks, his tears, his smiles,
Were played on unsuspecting Mary.

The hopes of grandeur turned her brain,
Her virtue to her pride gave way,
An equipage and gaudy train
Bewitched the heart of Mary Gray.

But soon the fond delusive dream,
Like many a hope as visionary,
Meets sad reverse, in woe extreme,
Now mark the fate of hapless Mary.

Betray'd, her love, Impostor prov'd,
With treasons charg'd is torn away;
A gibbet bears the man she lov'd
And frenzy seizes Mary Gray.

Now wild, distracted, and forlorn,
She roams through yonder Dales so dreary,
Her feet by vexing brambles torn,
Though sharper rend the heart of Mary.

Unmindful of the Wintry gale,
Unheedful of her wistless way,
She to wild Echo tells her tale,
And cries, Heaven help poor Mary Gray.

EPIGRAM:

On two Advertising Medical Practitioners

DEAR Paterson, can you explain
Why we two advertise in vain?
Nothing more easy, Mr B——,
I'm known too little, you too well.

PRO-

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, Feb. 11.

LORD Hawkesbury laid on the table a a copy of Mr Jefferson's late message to the American Congress; and also copies of certain communications from the British Minister in America. Ordered to be printed.

Lord Grenville moved for an address to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to give orders for laying before the House a copy of the late treaty concluded with the American Plenipotentiaries.—Agreed to.

Lord Grey rose to move for a variety of papers relating to the Austrian and Russian offers of mediation. He did not approve of any attempts to agitate petitions for peace, because that was not the surest way to obtain that object; but it was highly important to ascertain that no practicable opportunity had been neglected for obtaining it. Complete impartiality was not at all times to be looked for in a mediator; all that could be required was, that the mediator was not under hostile engagements with respect to one of the belligerents, and a fair presumption that he was desirous of effecting a reconciliation. It was therefore of the highest importance to know what answer had been returned by Lord Gower to the note, in which Count Budberg, though he complained of the conduct of this country, still offered his Sovereign's mediatorial offices. His Lordship contended that no engagement had been violated by the late Ministers, and that they had never given other ground of hope than a general assurance of their readiness to cooperate in any practicable way which Russia could point out, on such a scale as was proportioned to the military means of this country. His Lordship briefly touched on the various events which had occurred, from the breaking out of the war between Prussia and France, down to the period when he and his colleagues left office, to prove that, from the state of the season, from the complete dispersion of the Prussian army, and from the ineffective and ill provided state of the Russian army, this country could not have given any efficient aid in continental operations. Lord Hutchinson had indeed, on the 9th March, forwarded a dispatch, pressing the sending of a body of troops up the Baltic to join the Russians; but when he reached their camp, and saw their true condition, he was soon convinced that such an aid would be of little avail. So little of foresight was there on their side, that while the enemy abounded in supplies of every kind, though in a hostile country, the Russians were actually reduced to the greatest distress. The late Ministry had not thrown any obstacle in the way of the proposed loan to Russia; but when the sum demanded was six millions, it would not seem surprising that, with the experience of the Austrian loan before them, they had declined to guarantee the repayment of such a sum; and without such guarantee the money could not be raised. His Lordship concluded with moving for the production of the several documents connected with the principal topics on which he had touched.

Lord Hawkesbury vindicated the conduct of Ministers, in not entering, in their declaration against Russia, into the details of the complaint which she brought forward in her declaration, any further than to shew that they formed no valid justification for her conduct. Ministers had not rejected the mediation of Austria or Russia; but they conceived it their duty to require some basis previous to negociation. He must do the late Ministers the justice to state, that they had violated no stipulation with Russia; and he completely concurred in what had been stated by the Noble Lord, as to the impracticability of giving effectual aid to the continent, for some time after the rupture between Prussia and France; but he blamed them much for having given a general assurance of readiness to co-operate, not only without preparing the means of transporting an army to the con-

continent, but while they were actually diminishing the number of transports.—From the moment that Russia and Sweden were disposed to risk every thing for the deliverance of Europe, it was their duty to strain every nerve to aid them by men and money.—He was ready to admit that the sum of six millions was too large to be advanced, either as a loan or subsidy, but thought that *three millions* might have been granted in either way. The result of not giving any assistance to Russia had been, to impress the people on the continent with the idea that we goaded them on to hostilities with France for British interest alone. His Lordship expressed a readiness to assent to the production of many of the papers moved for.

Lord Moira remarked upon the incongruity of Ministers rejecting the mediation of Russia with France, on the ground of secret articles hostile to this country, while they yet applied for her mediation with regard to Denmark. He contended, that the largest force we could have spared, which was about 30,000 men, with the aid of 15,000 Swedes, could have produced no alteration in the fate of the last campaign. The only chance of turning the tide of victory consisted in Austria's accession to the coalition.

Lord Hutchinson entered into a long detail of the events of the last campaign, and contended, that, at no period of it, did there appear any hope of success. The question was then put on the different motions, some of which were agreed to, and others negatived.

Monday, Feb. 15.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL. (*See p.* 188.)

Lord Auckland rose for the purpose of calling the attention of their Lordships to a subject, perhaps of as much importance as ever came before them. It was a subject concerning materially the whole of that system upon which the commercial prosperity of the country was founded. There were four points in the Orders of Council which he proposed to consider. These were their legality; their policy and expediency; the time and manner of issuing them; and, lastly, their intelligibility. With respect to the first, his Lordship contended that the Orders in Council were in direct contradiction to the received maxims of the law of nations. Upon what grounds could ministers justify their system, the execution of which must operate as a complete interdiction of all neutral commerce? The orders also were as little to be justified on the score of policy and expediency, for they tended to embroil us with the only state that deserved the name of a neutral power. And at what a time too had Ministers chosen to have recourse to this system of restriction? It was at a period when negociations of the greatest importance were pending between us and that power who would be most affected by the execution of these orders. His Lordship here stated a number of hypothetical cases, to prove the absurd and contradictory nature of the Orders in Council, and their injustice as applying to vessels under the American flag. His Lordship having dwelt some time on the inefficacy of such a system, concluded with moving, that the Orders in Council, which were recommended in his Majesty's speech to the serious and early attention of Parliament, should be referred to a Committee.

Lord Bathurst defended, at considerable length, the policy of the orders issued by his Majesty, at a period when France had insultingly dared this country to its utmost. On the bare principle of retaliating the hard conditions of France on her own head, the Ministry were justified in the conduct they had adopted. They had enacted, *pro tempore*, a species of modified blockade, which, it was to be wished, should as soon as possible be removed, but which had originated, and must also cease with the disposition displayed on the part of the enemy. It had ever been a principle that neutrals should not relieve or supply an enemy.

Lord Erskine strongly expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of Government. He was amazed to hear Noble Lords talk of the necessity, or even policy, of the measures under discussion. Did they shelter themselves under the principle of retaliation? If so, the House had been long since apprised, that this measure of our Government far outstript that of the enemy. It could not undoubtedly be defended on the principle of policy, for here it met the most direct opposition from the

the common consent of mankind, in the institutes of national law.

The *Lord Chancellor* contended these orders were not violations, either of the public law of nations, or the municipal law of this country. They were founded on the most paramount of all rights —that of self-preservation. He considered it inconsistent with his Majesty's late Ministers to raise objections against a system of conduct, which they were the first to institute, and which every man must admit was called for by the violent and unjustifiable decrees of the French Government.

Lord Grenville, in an eloquent and argumentative speech of upwards of two hours, took a view of the measure in all its bearings. He considered the question as the most important that ever came before Parliament, whether as it regarded justice, the constitution, right, or policy; nay, as involving not only the prosperity, but the very existence of the state. He contrasted the order of Council of the 7th January 1807 with the recent orders. The former, he said, embraced the means of retaliation, which it kept within the boundary of the law of nations; whereas the latter, while they violated all those laws, were so contradictory and unintelligible that they could not be acted upon. The French decrees for the blockade of the British islands, &c. were made the ground of these orders; but it ought to be recollected that these decrees were not, and could not be acted upon. The Noble Lord continued, in a most animated appeal to the House, to interpose between this country and its destruction, to retread its steps, as the path through which it moved led quickly to the grave. He warned them against the renewal of a system of taxation, either directly or indirectly, upon American trade; and conjured them to seize the opportunity afforded them, by the pre-eminence of France in this rivalry of injustice, of erasing from the mind of the people, the least intention of acting upon a system of policy rashly introduced, and wantonly pursued, calculated for no other purpose than to involve this nation in an unjust war.

Lord Hawkesbury said, if ever there was a question material for the consideration of that House, it was the present one; the measure was founded upon an example furnished by his Majesty's late Ministers, and surely it was unjust in them to find fault with an act that originated with themselves. The order of Council of 1807 laid the foundation for the orders they were then discussing, and when a rule was once laid down, it was generally unwise to depart from it.

The House then divided—Contents 48—Non-contents 106—Majority 58.

Adjourned at four o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Thursday, Feb. 18.

ORDERS OF COUNCIL.

On the motion of Lord Grenville, for copies and extracts of all information received by Government, shewing the effect produced by the French decrees on which the orders of council had been made, a short debate took place.

Lord Hawkesbury said, the information demanded by the Noble Lord could not readily be granted.

Earl Grey and *Lord Erskine* supported the motion, and expressed an opinion, that the papers might be produced by the Noble Secretary, with omission of names and locality likely to injure those individuals from whom information had been received.

The *Lord Chancellor* argued, that a disclosure of private information, omitting names, would materially injure the individuals from which the intelligence had been received.

The motion, however, on a division, was carried—47 to 38.

THE DANISH NAVY.

Lord Viscount Sidmouth considered it of the highest importance to the honour of England, that the pledge we had given for the restoration of the Danish ships should be minutely and conscientiously attended to. When he saw reports from the surveyors of the navy respecting the ships, and he understood from authority that they were to be joined to the British force, he felt concerned for the honour of the country. We had proceeded to Zealand with the sword in one hand, and peace in the other. The Crown Prince could not in honour consent to deliver up his navy, without making a struggle in its defence. The event of that struggle had placed the Danish navy in our possession; but it did not give us the right of appropriating

ing it to our service. If, by a great national misfortune, our navy had suffered considerable diminution, Government might be justified in employing any ships in our ports for the general service; but, in the present state of our maritime strength, we want no assistance of such description. The Danish ships were not fit for our service. He spoke from authority. They were not capable of standing the perils of the sea, therefore the employ of them would not be justified on a plea of necessity, or general utility. If it was the intention of Government to make these ships our own, we were about to do an act which the world would condemn. The Noble Viscount concluded his speech with moving, "That it was expedient, for the honour of this country, that the Danish navy should be kept in preservation, to be restored to Denmark when peace should take place."

Lord Boringdon expressed his surprise that, with the keen and vivacious sensibility now exhibited by the Noble Lord, he had omitted to move a similar resolution respecting the Toulon fleet and the Spanish frigates. The only effect of such a resolution, if acceded to, would be to fetter the hands of Ministers when they came to negociate for a general peace. It should be recollected, that the expedition to Zealand rested not merely on the ground of necessity, but also on the *malus animus* of Denmark for a considerable length of time, and on the assertion of his Majesty's Ministers, who were entitled to credit, that France had resolved to possess herself of the Danish fleet. Without meaning to disparage the general character of the Crown Prince, he must say that, towards us, he had not so acted as to give him any additional claim to our consideration or esteem.

Lord Ellenborough had been accustomed to preside over criminal cases in Courts of Judicature, and, from his conception of right and wrong, he had no hesitation in saying, that the detention of the Danish ships would be an act of injustice.

The Lord Chancellor expressed his surprise that the Noble and Learned Judge should impute injustice to the conduct of Ministers towards Denmark.

Lord Erskine spoke in favour of the motion, and, in a speech of considerable length, argued against the detention of the Danish navy after peace should be established.

Lord Selkirk supported the present motion, though he approved of the expedition.

Lord Darnley conceived that the honour and interest of the country should have prevented us, in the first instance, from carrying the plan conceived against Copenhagen into execution; but it did not follow, that, because that act of violence and unjustifiable aggression had been committed, we were to add infamy to iniquity.

Lord Grenville took a short view of the general heads of arguments urged by his Majesty's Ministers, and concluded with stating, that he was decidedly of opinion, that the greatest service would result to this country from the restoration of the Danish fleet, even under existing circumstances, if that power could be thus conciliated. Nothing, in his mind, could be more ridiculous than the notion, that by taking 16 or 18 ships from the Danes, we had established our own security, and completed the ruin of their navy.

Lord Hawkesbury said, that having put ourselves in possession of the fleet of Denmark, were we to be called on at this moment to surrender it, when the Danish Government had declared for Bonaparte, and entered most cordially into his views of ruining us both by sea and land?

After a short recapitulation and reply from Lord Sidmouth, their Lordships divided,—For the motion, 51—Against it, 105.

Adjourned at two o'clock.

Thursday, Feb. 25.

Lord Bathurst rose to move the second reading of the Brazil trade bill. The only object of the measure was to make such an alteration in the general navigation laws as to admit the produce of the Brazils, when imported in Portuguese ships, on the same footing as if imported in British vessels; or, in other words, to place the colony, under the present circumstances, in the same relation towards us as the mother country. It was unnecessary to go at present into any of the speculative views, whether favourable or otherwise, which had been entertained in regard to the commercial effects

effects of the new situation in which the Brazils and this country were now placed. He trusted that it would prove such as, instead of injuring our colonial interests, would materially benefit them; and, at the same time, furnish additional employment for our manufactories and shipping. To the Brazils we might resort for cotton for the home market; and lumber, rice, and provisions in general for the West India market.

Lord Auckland said, the measure would require the most serious investigation when it came to be considered with a view to a permanent arrangement. The imports from the Brazils must enter most materially into competition with those from our own colonies. The Brazils furnished for exportation yearly about 73,000 hogsheads of sugar, and 24,000,000 lbs. of cotton. The produce of all our colonies was, of the former article, 280,000 hogsheads, of the latter, 16,000,000 lbs. It therefore struck him as a policy extremely questionable, to give facility and encouragement to the importation of foreign colonial produce to such an extent, at a period when we had a dead surplus of 80,000 hogsheads of sugar, and immense quantities of other commodities, lying in the West India Dock warehouses. He did not think the evil would be removed by the permission to distill from sugar; for, if the distilleries were confined to that article alone, the demand would not exceed 12,000 hogsheads.

Lord Grenville concurred as to the impolicy of permanently encouraging the cultivation of the Brazils in such a way as to affect the interests of the West India planters; more particularly as the inevitable tendency of such a system would be, not only to frustrate the act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, such as it was at the period of passing the act, but to revive and extend it in a tenfold degree. He conceived that Parliament, and his Majesty's Ministers, were bound to interpose in the most prompt and efficacious manner, to prevent this lamentable consequence of the emigration of the Portuguese Government; and thought the present period eminently favourable to a negociation with the Prince of the Brazils, to put an end to that detested traffic.

Lord Hawkesbury stated the purpose of the bill to be no more than that of placing the colony, which had now become the seat of the Portuguese Government, in the same situation with the mother country; a change which he conceived to be strictly conformable to the spirit of the Navigation Act. What further arrangement should take place, must depend on a deliberate view of all the circumstances arising out of the new relations of the two Governments. With regard to the Slave Trade, though he had differed with the majority of the Legislature on that point, he conceived it to be the duty of his Majesty's Government to make every exertion to give the completest effect to what had become the law of the land. The bill was then read a second time.

Lord Carlisle then directed their Lordships attention to the Order in Council of the 25th of November, as bearing upon the act respecting the trade to and from the Isle of Man. By that act, teas, wine, &c. could not be exported from that island, but to Great Britain; whereas the Order in Council permitted the free exportation of all articles legally imported. His Lordship contended, that this was an assumption of a dispensing power, and urged Ministers to apply for an Act of indemnity; conceiving that the breach of the law committed was the result of inadvertency. He concluded with proposing a resolution, declaring the regulation referred to a manifest breach of the law.

The Lord Chancellor contended, that the words of the Order did not carry the meaning annexed to them by the Noble Lord, and therefore that no violation of law had taken place.

Lords Grenville, Erskine, Lauderdale, and Auckland, supported the motion on the same grounds stated by the Noble Mover; while Lord Hawkesbury contended for the interpretation given by the Lord Chancellor. The motion was negatived without a division.

[A protest was entered against the rejection of the Earl of Carlisle's motion, signed, Carlisle, Grenville, Erskine, Spencer, Lauderdale, Grey, Auckland, and Wentworth Fitzwilliam.]

Monday, February 29.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Lord St John, after several observations on the late Orders in Council, expressive of the sense his Lordship entertained

tertained of them, both in respect to their impolicy and injustice, moved, "That it is the opinion of this House, that no information has been received that the United States of America had, up to the 11th of November last, acquiesced in the injustice of the French decree, or that the French Government had enforced it against the United States."

A debate of some length ensued, after which a division was called for, when there appeared,—For Lord St John's motion, 47—Against it, 137.

Adjourned at two o'clock in the morning.

Tuesday, March 1.

PLACES IN REVERSION, ABOLITION BILL.

Lord Lauderdale moved the second reading of this bill. His Lordship observed, that at this period, when public economy was so necessary, no time should be lost in passing the bill.

The Lord Chancellor, Duke of Montrose, Lords Arden, Westmoreland, Redesdale, and Auckland, opposed the bill in its present shape, which was supported by Lords Spencer, Holland, and Darnley.

The House divided upon the motion for the second reading of the bill,

Contents 61—Non contents 59.

Leaving a majority of two for the second reading of the bill.

Thursday, March 3.

DANISH EXPEDITION.

Lord Darnley moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, stating the insufficient information with which the House had been provided on the subject, declaring the right of their Lordships to the full disclosure of all the important facts on a subject so nearly affecting the honour of the nation.

Lord Elliot opposed the address.

Lord Holland said, that our situation reminded him of a dialogue recorded by Bacon, where it is observed to the Spanish Monarch that he had but two enemies. "Who are they?" enquired his Catholic Majesty eagerly. The answer was short, "The whole world and your own Ministers."

Lord Boringdon defended the conduct of Ministers, and declared his intention to oppose the address; the House then divided,—Against it, 110—For it, 51.

Lord Elliot, while strangers were excluded, moved a counter-address to his Majesty, expressing the approbation of the House in respect to the Danish expedition, and negativing generally, in the terms of it, the matters of complaint stated in the former address moved by Lord Darnley. The Lord Chancellor and several other Peers spoke, and after a debate of about an hour, the numbers, on a division, stood—For the address, 126—Against it, 58—Majority for it, 68.

Monday, March 7.

DANISH PRIZES.

Lord Sidmouth, alluding to the various captures that had been made on the Danish commerce, previous to any declaration of war, of ships already in our ports, unsuspicious of any hostile designs, as well as of ships brought in pursuant to the Orders in Council, wished to be informed by Ministers how the proceeds arising from these captures, which, he was informed, amounted to two millions, were to be applied; what conduct was to be followed as to the owners, and whether the crews were to be considered as prisoners of war?

Lord Hawkesbury replied, that the cargoes and owners of the Danish ships were to be treated in the same manner as those of other nations placed in similar circumstances. With respect to the crews, they were considered as prisoners of war. A cartel had been proposed by his Majesty's Government, but refused.

Tuesday, March 8.

Lord Erskine called their Lordships attention to the order of the day, for taking into consideration the question of the *legality* of the Orders in Council. His Lordship then read a long string of resolutions, the purport of which was to condemn the Orders in Council, as a violation of the constitution, by the assumption of a dispensing power in the Crown.

Lords Eldon and Hawkesbury contended, that the Orders in Council were adopted on the authority of his Majesty's war prerogative.

The question was loudly called for, when the House divided on the previous question.—For the question, 127—Against it, 61.

Historical Affairs.

AMERICA.

THE intelligence from America is by no means of a decisive nature; but every thing in that country seems as yet to bear the aspect of conciliation with England.—Mr Rose arrived at Washington on the 9th of January, and was formally received by the President on the 11th. Every possible respect was paid to him, in conformity with his rank as a British Ambassador. His reception at Washington, and the result of the conferences, are stated to have been of so favourable a nature, that the French Ambassador gave in an insolent note, in which he threatened to demand his passports, if Mr Rose continued to be received as the accredited minister of G. Britain.

Some letters state the opinion of American politicians to be, that they are likely to have a rupture with France. So much indeed is this the prevailing apprehension among the mercantile body, that all their letters express, in the most urgent terms, to their correspondents in England, a wish that every exertion should be promptly used to obtain from France and Holland any balances that remain due to them.—These merchants, therefore, consider Britain as a much safer depot for their property than either France or Holland. On the other hand, the French party assert, that America can maintain her dignity only by taking part against what they call the naval tyranny of England.

In the mean time, France bids high for the offensive alliance of America. One of the Boston papers says: "A gentleman just arrived from Paris mentions that Gen. Armstrong has lately had several interviews with the minister for foreign affairs;—and that the Floridas, together with an important Spanish colony, have been offered as an inducement to our Government to declare against England. These offers, and others of a similar nature, having been found ineffectual, we understand that menaces have been resorted to."

The Bream Schooner was dispatched by Mr Rose from Virginia to Bermudas, with instructions to Sir J. B. Warren. She sailed between the 16th and 20th of February, and reached her destination on the 29th of the same month. She left the Bermudas again on the 6th of March. Sir J. B. Warren had expressed his dissatisfaction at the conduct of the American Government, in continuing to interdict the entrance of British ships of war into their rivers, after the apology made for the Chesapeake.

The proceedings of the Congress have been generally unimportant. A resolution, expressive of approbation of the national administration, has been carried in the House of Representatives, by a large majority.—In the Senate a motion has been made for a Committee to inquire at what period the present embargo can, consistently with the public interest, be removed; and whether, in what manner, and to what extent, upon its removal, the merchant vessels of the United States shall be permitted, in defence of their lawful commerce, to be armed against and resist foreign aggression.

There have been several assemblages of the American seamen, who demand of the Magistrates subsistence or employment, of which the embargo has completely deprived them. They have been for the present pacified with an assurance that their case is under the consideration of the Government. Respecting the effects of this embargo, a Charleston paper thus speaks—"What the effects of this will be abroad, we are to learn hereafter, but those which it is producing at home we begin to feel pretty sharply; rice, which some weeks since sold briskly at three dollars 50 cents. is now nominally but one dollar 75 cents. Black seed cotton has fallen from 34 cents. to 22 or 23, and no sale; and corn down to 56 cents. The North Carolina Price Current says, flour is down to two dollars 25 cents. the barrel; and tobacco to two dollars 50 cents. the hundred weight. Such is the beginning of the embargo measure: but what will be the end?"

There is a report of a French conspiracy having been discovered, in which General Moreau is implicated; an order, it is added, has been issued for his arrest.

The well known Tom Paine has presented a petition to the American Congress, claiming some remuneration for his former services. He states, that he was instrumental in procuring, in the year 1781, from France, 6,000,000 of livres, as a present, and 10,000,000 as a loan, which money was safely landed in America, and enabled the American troops to march to attack the British army. For this service he insinuates he has not been adequately paid. He refers also to his political works, and alleges, that he has generously given away talents that would have made him a fortune.—

The

The petition was presented to the House of Representatives on the 4th of February, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

PORTUGAL.

The accounts from Portugal continue to be of the most distressing nature, and all concur in stating, that that kingdom is on the eve of a famine. The effects of the scarcity in Lisbon are most calamitous. The lower classes, who cannot purchase provisions at the extravagant rates to which they have risen, are literally starving in the streets, and the most distressing scenes are daily witnessed.—The farmers never ceased to furnish the markets with corn, as long as they had any thing to spare beyond what was necessary for the supply of their own families, but now their stores are completely drained. Junot sends out parties of horse daily to scour the country for corn, who seize all, without considering the destitute situation of the owners. An American vessel lately got into Lisbon with a cargo of flour. Junot requested of the American consul that he might have it at 25 dollars per barrel;—the consul replied, that he had been offered 32 dollars by the inhabitants; the General rejoined, that he must have the cargo notwithstanding, unless a party he had sent out to forage should happen to return with a full supply The plan of confiscation is rigorously prosecuted, but it is money, not goods, that is wanted. Persons possessing articles of British manufacture must pay one third in cash, and remain with the goods. One instalment of the contribution of 40 millions of crusades has been paid, and the plate from the churches has been carried to the mint.—Junot receives five per cent. from the amount of all extorted property, and is supposed to have already accumulated, in this way, about 5 millions of livres. The Portuguese army is entirely disbanded, and a conscription of 40,000 men, from the ages of 18 to 35, is to be immediately carried into effect. Admiral Cotton has instructions to afford every means in his power to the Portuguese to emigrate. This information has been published in handbills, and distributed privately on shore. One of our boats lately went on shore for water. A small party of Portuguese soldiers, headed by an officer, on guard there, threw down their arms, and requested to be taken on board; adding, that the whole Portuguese army would follow their example, if they had a similar opportunity of escaping from the tyranny of their French oppressors.

Two thirds, at least, of the mercantile houses in Lisbon have stopped payment, in consequence of the total want of trade, and the oppressive exactions of the French Government. The first instalment of the contribution of 800 millions of reals has been paid. It amounts to 200,000l. The principal contributors are Quintella, Bandiera, and Caldus, whose subscriptions amount to about 9000l. each. The church-plate is to be estimated in the next instalment. The only standard of exaction has been the reputed property of those who are compelled to pay. The sufferings of the people for want of bread and flour are aggravated by the prospect of the next harvest; for four months previous to the date of the last accounts, north-easterly winds had prevailed, and during all that time the lands had not been refreshed by a single shower of rain. The conduct of the Spanish troops in Portugal had given much satisfaction to the inhabitants, but the French indulged in every excess of rapine and plunder. Mr Stevens, an English merchant, who was reputed very rich, still remains a prisoner in the hospital, and Junot refused to release him until payment of 10,000l. Gen. Fraser obtained his release for 400 guineas.

The Russian squadron is in great distress for want of provisions, a supply of which is said to have been positively refused by Junot. They hesitate in their choice between remaining to starve, or putting to sea at all hazards. Their last determination is said to have been to lay up their ships in the Tagus, and march their crews overland towards St Petersburgh.

A letter from an officer on board one of the British ships off Lisbon, to his friend in Dumfries, states to the following effect:—

"Your accounts of the melancholy state of Portugal are not exaggerated. Every morning the better sort of the inhabitants come off in crowds to our vessels, to wait an opportunity of being sent to the Brazils, while numbers of soldiers and poorer people enter into our service. The roads are covered with dead bodies; all provisions and property are in the hands of the French, and there is every prospect of a famine in a short time. We permit the fishing boats to pursue their occupation, but their cargoes are all seized by the French, and paid for in their paper money. The French themselves are not to be envied. When they first invaded the country, they were so spent with fatigue and hunger, that multitudes died on the march, and 500 were lost in crossing the Tagus. Numbers are assassinated by the Portugueze, and they in return murder the Portugueze openly. The hospitals are filled with the French sick. A quarrel took place, some nights ago, between some Portuguese and French officers, and next morning 30 of the former were hanged."

The

The latest intelligence from Lisbon was brought by the Coquette sloop of war, who arrived at Portsmouth on the 8th of April with dispatches from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton. She confirms all the accounts given of the miserable state of the Portuguese. But the official dispatches are said to relate to a proposal made by Gen. Junot (through a flag of truce) to the British Admiral, relative to the Russian fleet, in consequence of the famine in Lisbon, General Junot and Admiral Siniavin had proposed to the British Admiral that the Russian fleet should be allowed to return home; the crews to be considered prisoners of war on their parole, and the ships not to be employed against Great Britain or her allies during the war. The British Admiral, however, not thinking himself at liberty to agree to such a proposal, has written home to his Government for instructions.

SPAIN.

Gen. Murat, who commands the French army, which has now occupied every place of importance in Spain, seems to be actively employed in preparing the way for the revolution, which, there is every reason to believe, will take place. He arrived at Burgos early in March, and immediately set about obtaining information respecting the "Useful Establishments, Economy, Administration," &c. This disinterested anxiety displayed by a French General, at the head of a French army, must be highly gratifying to the Spanish Government! Murat has also published a proclamation, addressed to the Governors, &c. of the provinces of Burgos, Old Castile, and Biscay, in which he assures the people of Spain of the esteem which Bonaparte feels for them, and of his desire to contribute, with all his heart, to the welfare of their country.

A striking instance of the overbearing and insolent conduct of the French commanders occurred at Pampeluna. The viceroy of Navarre was required to allow the French troops to garrison the fortress, for the purpose of keeping his men in exercise, but to this the viceroy declined to accede, without authority from his Government — For this authority, however, the French commandant did not think proper to wait, as, in the course of the evening, the French surprised the Spanish guards, and took possession of the citadel and all the fortifications.

French troops continue to pour into Spain. On the 27th February, 6000 were within two days march of Cadiz, and 14,000 more were expected. The whole number in the country already exceeds 100,000. The following plan is circulated on the Continent, as the new arrangement of territory meditated by Bonaparte in Spain and Portugal:—

"Navarre, Arragon, Catalonia, and Valentia, are, according to this, to be attached to France.—Gallicia, Asturias, Leon, Estremadura, and Algarva, to Portugal; while the Spanish monarchy will be limited to Biscay, Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Murcia, and Granada. The islands of the Mediterranean to be attached to the sovereignty which governs the nearest continental coast."

Some letters from the British fleet off Cadiz say, that the avowed purpose for which so large a military force is assembled on the western coast of Spain, is that of invading some part of the British dominions; the force to be employed is to consist of three divisions of 50,000 men each. By what extraordinary naval means this armada is to be conveyed to the place of its destination, is not mentioned. Other letters assert that the siege of Gibraltar was the object of the French ruler;—but great apprehensions were entertained of a scarcity of provisions for such an immense army.

FRANCE.

Napoleon has issued a decree for establishing a new order of Nobility, hereditary and official, consisting of Princes, Dukes, Counts, Barons, and Knights; and the following oath is ordered to be taken by them:—

"I swear to be true to the Emperor and his dynasty; to be obedient to the constitution, laws and institutions of the Empire; to serve his Majesty as a good, upright, and faithful subject; to educate my children in the same feelings of fidelity and obedience, and to march in defence of my country as soon as its territory shall be threatened, or as soon as his Majesty shall go to the army."

When Bonaparte sent his decree to the Senate, for creating the new nobility, the Prince Arch-chancellor of the empire told him, that "the restoration of titles was to strengthen and invigorate the last roots of a tree which the democratic storm had nearly torn up, and which was now to be reared under the fostering care of a monarch who has eternized the veneration of the universe." It is not a little curious that among the subservient senate, and the new nobility, are many persons who were most active in the destruction of that very order of things (against which they and Napoleon swore eternal hatred) which they are now called upon to re-establish!

The

The object of Prince William of Prussia's journey to Paris, (as stated in our last,) was the recovery of the Prussian prisoners sent to France during the late unfortunate campaign, and who, by the treaty of Tilsit, were to be immediately restored; but, to his extreme mortification, he found that, with the exception of about 7000, they had all been inveigled into the military service of France, or obliged, from necessity, to enter into the different manufactories of France. The number sent to France was not short of 100,000.

Count Bentinck is also at Paris, soliciting the re-establishment of the neutrality of Kniphausen, of which he is sovereign — This state has been annexed to Holland, and the Count's success is very doubtful, unless he has money to purchase his province back again.

A treaty is on foot between France and Denmark for equipping a fleet of French vessels, to be manned with Danish sailors. Bonaparte proposed that sailors sufficient to man 20 sail of the line should repair to the ports of France, and navigate them home, but they were still to remain in the service of France. This, however, was flatly refused even by the Danish Government; and the seamen themselves refused to fight under any other than the Danish flag. It is now proposed that the vessels shall be sold to Denmark, and shall proceed from the ports of France to Copenhagen.

Private letters say that great discontents prevail in Britanny, Normandy, and other of the western parts of France, in consequence of the privations and distresses to which the people have been subjected by our blockading system, and our orders in Council, and by the total stagnation of all commerce.

SWEDEN.

Hostilities have actually commenced in Finland, betwixt the Swedes and the invading army of Russians;—but nothing of consequence has occurred. The following are the official reports of the Swedish commander.

Gripsholm Castle, March 6.

His Royal Majesty received, yesterday afternoon, a courier from Lieut.-General Klucher, with the following report, dated

"*Head-Quarters,*
Tawastchus, Feb. 29, 1808.

"The enemy having compelled our advanced posts to fall back from the frontiers, part of the first brigade, posted near Forsby, under the orders of Colonel Grippenberg, was attacked on the 24th, early in the morning, by the enemy, far superior in force; and as his corps was in danger of being surrounded, he was forced, after a gallant resistance, to retreat. The second brigade, under Col. Adlucrevitz, was also attacked on the 25th, near Artsis, and on the 27th, near Kakela, by an enemy's corps, greatly superior in numbers. The conflict was severe, but was met with the most distinguished valour, and the enemy was repulsed. Both brigades have come nearer this city, and the left wing of the second brigade being joined by the regiment of East Bothnia, the whole corps now occupies a more concentrated position. Altho' it was impossible to carry away all the cattle, and remove the provisions, yet the loss of magazines, as well as of killed and wounded, is trifling on our part; nor have we lost any officers, except Lieut.-Col. Siernwell, who was taken prisoner; both officers and men of your Majesty's army in this quarter have done their duty in the most distinguished manner; nor have the base and treacherous attempts of the enemy to seduce them from their loyal attachment to their King and country, made the slightest impression upon them.

KLUCHER.

SECOND REPORT.

"*Head-Quarters,*
Tawastchus, 29th Feb. 1808.

"On the same day that the first brigade retreated from Forsby, I ordered a fellow to be apprehended at Berga, on suspicion of being a spy, who proved to be a Swedish subject, and about whom, and a waggoner in Louisa, were found, besides a passport of the Russian Commander in Chief, Gen. Buxhovden, 27 copies of a proclamation in the Swedish and Finnish language, addressed to the soldiers in Finland. I enclose a copy of the proclamation, which the prisoner was prevailed upon to distribute among the troops who compose your Majesty's army in Finland. I have ordered the above prisoner to be sent to Abo under a proper escort.

PROCLAMATION

Of the Russian General in Chief to the Soldiers in Finland.

"SOLDIERS,

"My most gracious Emperor has thought it right, for the protection and prosperity of the Fins, to order his troops to enter Finland. It is his Majesty's pleasure that I am to assure you of his most gracious sentiments towards the inhabitants of this country in general, and, towards you, Soldiers, in particular; your fate is more to be la-

lamented than that of other Fins, because you are obliged to leave your wives, children, relations, and friends, to fight for an unjust cause. Soldiers, I have my most gracious Emperor's command to assure you, that such of you as shall lay down your arms shall be perfectly at liberty to go to their friends and relations, and besides receive two rubles for a musket, one for a sword, and ten for a horse. Can there be among you, Soldiers, any man who sets so little value upon his happiness and welfare, as not to listen to a proposal so well calculated to procure him a peaceful and happy life under the protection of my most gracious Emperor.

The original signed by BUXHOVDEN."

Head-Quarters, Louisa, 10-22d Feb. 1808.

The General in Chief of the army in Finland, Count Klingspor, arrived at Tawastchus on the 1st of March, and immediately assumed the command in chief of his Majesty's army in Finland, which occupied a concentrated position in the neighbourhood of Tawastchus.

His Swedish Majesty has published a most energetic declaration in reply to that of Russia; it is in substance as follows:

This declaration commences with pointing out, in very forcible terms, the treachery exhibited in the attack on his dominions, the first intimation of which he received by a telegraphic dispatch—an attack led on by a traitor to his country (Foran Sprengporten), and made by a Sovereign in whom he placed implicit confidence as a friend, a relation, and an independent monarch. It goes on to state the engagements, beneficial to the general cause, into which the Emperor of Russia had entered, of his adherence to which the King of Sweden could not possibly harbour any mistrust or suspicion, when the Emperor had expressly declared, "That he should reject all offers of peace, however advantageous they might be, which could not be reconciled with the honour of the Russian name, the security of the country, the interest of his allies, and the general tranquillity of Europe.' "How far this proclamation is consistent with the peace of Tilsit, has already been decided by the present age, and posterity will confirm the doom."

It then proceeds to state the rejection of the demand of his Swedish Majesty for an armistice, and the consequent abandonment of his German dominions. He had fulfilled all his engagements with Russia; "he had supported the Russian operations with his ships of war; he had opened to the Emperor his magazines of warlike stores; he had rejected and hardly noticed the offers made to him by the French Government, one of which was, that in case of a rupture with Russia, in the midst of a war, when the Russian frontiers, and the capital itself, were perfectly defenceless, all the provinces lost in the reign of Charles XII. should be restored to Sweden; and that, besides, any part of the Russian empire should be procured to the King, which he should require. —His Royal Majesty is far from claiming any praise for having rejected such offers, but his right of expecting honourable proceedings from the power spared was strengthened by his conduct."

The declaration goes on to state the tendency of the secret articles of the treaty of Tilsit, "which was first suspected to exist, and afterwards acknowledged by the Russian Ministry."—That, "preparations for a rupture with England were made in Petersburgh as early as last autumn, and merely a convenient season was wanted to carry them into execution, when, by a note of the 6th of October, it was proposed to his Majesty to co-operate, in the same manner as in 1781, in an attempt to shut the Baltic against foreign ships of war."

His Royal Majesty returned for answer, under date of the 13th November, that as long as the French Government was lording it over so considerable a part of the southern ports of the Baltic, and practising its excluding system, there could be no tranquillity in the Baltic; wherefore his Imperial Majesty must first prevail on the French to quit them. This demand was repeated, and compliance demanded, as an obligation arising out of the Convention 1780; against which, however, in reply, his Swedish Majesty adduced the convention 1801, between Russia and England, to which Sweden had acceded at the express desire of Russia herself, and by which the former armed neutrality was completely done away. Sweden, therefore, could not interfere, but at the same time she offered to endeavour to obtain by negociation with England, that the latter should send into the Baltic no ships of war, unless some other power rendered that measure necessary by hostilities committed in the sea.—That Sweden should serve Russia for a bulwark, since she had been pleased to provoke England; that Sweden should sacrifice her fleet and her trade to protect Cronstadt, was certainly asking too much. Hostile preparations were immediately commenced on the Russian frontiers, but his Swedish Majesty looked with indifference on them, hoping that peace would be secured by the consent of England, which he had offered to procure. A direct answer to this offer, however, was avoided; and when his Swedish Majesty directed his Ambassador to make remonstrances on the subject, all official com-

communications were at once broken off, and the Russian troops entered Finland with a proclamation of the most treacherous kind. Every lawful government, every manly and honourable soldier, every faithful subject, must condemn such proceedings. This sudden invasion of a friendly country, commenced with treacherous attempts to stir up revolts, is unprecedented even in our times, otherwise so rich in instances of the most unwarrantable acts of violence and despotism. The Russian empire, allied with France, is not sufficiently powerful to subdue the resistance of a province which, on account of the season, is entirely left to itself; treachery and rebellion must be called in for assistance."

The declaration concludes with the following appeal to the inhabitants:—"Faithful inhabitants of Finland! respectable people, your King, since the beginning of his reign, has constantly endeavoured to diffuse knowledge and prosperity through your country—a treacherous friend is now attempting to disturb your repose, and throw you back into the darkness of ancient times. —His sword is unsheathed over your heads; his blood-stained hands are extended to complete your ruin; do not rely on his treacherous promises, which tend to unnerve the arm of loyalty, and to decoy you from your faithful attachment to your King and country.—Concerned at the misfortunes attending on war, but convinced that he has not provoked them, your King feels satisfied that your attachment to his person remains unimpaired; and you may depend on his making the utmost exertions, assisted by a powerful ally, to protect and avenge you." *Stockholm, March* 11. 1808.

In the mean time, Russia and France seem to rely more upon treason than open and manly fighting, to work the subjugation of Sweden. We have already noticed the proclamations which the Russian Government addressed to the people and army of Swedish Finland;—to these efforts to seduce the soldiery, Russia has added secret endeavours to corrupt the nobility. A letter was received by Baron Armfeldt from the Russian minister Romanzoff, offering him a bribe of a large sum of money, and an extensive principality, if he would betray his Sovereign, and effect an insurrection of the people in the neighbourhood of Stockholm, in favour of the cause of Russia.—This base letter the Baron immediately laid before the King. This statement is supported by the publication of an intercepted correspondence, the genuineness of which has not been called in question, containing instructions from Romanzoff to Alopeus, the Russian Minister at Stockholm, to endeavour, but with as much caution as possible, to seduce Armfeldt from his fidelity to his sovereign, by the most liberal offers of honours and rewards. There is also another letter from Buxhovden to Gen. Klingspor, the Swedish commander in Finland, making him large offers, in direct terms, to betray his King and country, by causing the troops under his command to lay down their arms, and submit to the dominion of Russia. This letter also the honourable soldier transmitted to his master, and observed a contemptuous silence to the writer.

The firm and magnanimous character of the Swedish Monarch, however, shines conspicuous over his base opponents. Undismayed he braves their threats, and despises their artifices. In addition to the energetic measures formerly mentioned, he has ordered all unmarried men, between 18 and 45, to be enrolled for the defence of his kingdom; and his people, according to every account, are to a man true to their Sovereign, and ready to make every sacrifice in his defence.—On the other hand, dispatches received from Mr Thornton, the British Minister at Stockholm, are said to state, that the preparations of Russia Denmark, and France, for the invasion of the Swedish territories, were of so formidable a description, as to leave little hope that they can be effectually resisted; and that, under such circumstances, it was not impossible his Swedish Majesty might find himself under the necessity of submitting. That any attempt will be made on the part of the British Government to induce Sweden to continue a hopeless contest, or to prevent her from obtaining a comparatively advantageous peace by negociation, is not to be believed; they have indeed disclaimed any such intention; but it is not ordinary concessions that will now satisfy Bonaparte. He has broken the strength of Russia, and will not rest untill he has left her as nerveless, as incapable of resistance, as insignificant in point of political influence, as Prussia, Bavaria, or Saxony. The military occupation of Sweden is no less necessary in this view, than that of the Turkish provinces. When he is in possession of all these, the line of circumvallation will be nearly complete; and as long as France shall hold them, the Russian power will no more be heard of in the west of Europe. It, in the mean time, appears from the Hamburgh papers, that the French army was pouring into Holstein, preparatory to its passing over to Zealand. The advanced corps entered the Danish territory on the 5th of March, and the whole was expected to be assembled in Zealand by the 25th. The descent on Sweden will, it is said, be made from

from four different points, by an army amounting, including the Danish troops we suppose, to near 70,000 men. Bernadotte has the direction of the operations.

Declarations of Denmark and Prussia.

Implicitly obeying the orders of Napoleon, Denmark and Prussia, as well as Russia, have issued declarations against Sweden, which are in substance as follows:—

"The Danish declaration complains of the assistance afforded to the English fleet in the ports of Sweden, and of the civilities which passed between the English commanders and his Swedish Majesty, when the Danish fleet was brought away. It concludes with declaring, that "the King of Denmark adopts altogether the resolutions of Russia in respect to Sweden, and that he will not separate his cause from that of the Emperor Alexander, his august and faithful ally."—The declaration of the King of Prussia is an affecting document, from the proof that every word in it affords of the reluctance with which his Majesty adopts these measures—He brings no charges against Sweden or England—he makes no complaint—he yields to a necessity he cannot resist—"He has been solicited by both the Imperial Courts of Paris and St Petersburgh, consistently with the system of the other powers of the Continent, and the declaration against England, to extend the same measures against Sweden which have been taken against England, on account of her fresh alliance with that power. He has accordingly broken off all relations with Sweden."

RUSSIA.

The accounts from Russia continue to speak of the generally increasing unpopularity of the new Court politics. The Russian officers discuss the conduct of their Government with a freedom hardly to be credited. There has, it is said, been an insurrection among the seamen at Riga. A few English gentlemen, not connected with trade, have procured passports for England, and are now on their journey home, viz. Mess. Graham, Mildmay, Hay, Robinson, Sanders, and the Hon. John Leslie Melville. The British merchants have been refused passports on account of the harsh and illiberal conduct of their Government to the subjects of Russia!—Is there a subject of Russia in England who can or will support this charge? Not one. The noted Caulincourt has formed a committee at Petersburgh, under the orders of Bonaparte, to consider of the best means of carrying on the trade between France and Russia *by land*.

Naval Intelligence.

A singularly gallant enterprise was lately performed by the Emerald frigate, Capt. Maitland, of which the following account is given in the London Gazette, in a letter to Admiral Lord Gardner:

Emerald,—off Vivero, March 14.

My Lord,

In running along shore about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, a very large schooner was discovered at anchor in Vivero harbour, with a French ensign and pendant flying. Though I had never been in that port, yet, from its appearance, and the place laid down in Fossino's chart, it seemed to me not a very difficult matter either to bring her out or destroy her, and I decided on putting it instantly into execution. At about half an hour after five P.M. the first fort on the right going in, consisting of eight twenty-four pounders, opened on the ship, as did the other, (containing five of the same calibre) on the left, as soon as she was within range. As I saw it was impossible to place the ship in a situation to act upon the batteries at the same time, I sent the first lieutenant, Mr Bertram, accompanied by Lieutenants Meek and Husband, of the marines, and Messrs Mildridge and Saurin, masters mates, to storm the outer fort, and proceeded with the ship as near the other (which was about a mile farther in), as the depth of water would allow, where she was placed, the sails furled, &c. I sent Lieut. Smith, with another party, to endeavour to spike the guns of the fort, then engaged with the Emerald; Mr Bertram having happily succeeded in driving the Spaniards out of the battery he had been sent to attack, and spiked the guns. Lieut. Smith, almost immediately on landing, was opposed by a party of soldiers, most of whom fell, and their officer among the number; but before they were completely subdued, they had led him a considerable distance into the country. Being by that time quite dark, and from the nature of the ground, having been obliged to land nearly a mile from the fort, he was under the necessity of returning without finding it, as it had been silenced a considerable time by our fire; it opened again, however, about ten o'clock, and continued engaged with the ship for near two hours, when she was out of range.

While these occurrences were taking place, Mr Bertram with his party had walked on overland, and joined Mr Baird, the midshipman, who had been sent to take possession of the schooner, which had run on shore on the rocks. As soon as they made out our determination of entering the port on the road, he was met by a party

of

of the schooner's crew, consisting of about sixty men; they gave and received a charge of musketry from our people; but on their advancing with the pike and bayonet, took to flight, leaving several dead on the road. Mr Bertram's anxiety to save the schooner induced him to persevere, for several hours, in attempting to get her off, (which was rendered impracticable from her having gone on shore at high-water;) during which time a large body of infantry had been collected, and galled our men so excessively with musketry, that it became absolutely necessary to set her on fire, which was accordingly done about one A.M. when she soon blew up, and at day-light there was not a vestige of her to be seen. The schooner appears to have been a French corvette, called L'Apropos, commanded by Mons. Lagary, Lieut. de vaisseau, which had arrived with dispatches from the Isle of France on the 14th of December;—mounted eight twelve-pounder carronades, but pierced for 16 guns, with upwards of seventy men. She had yesterday put to sea, but returned to an anchor on the signal being made for an enemy. She appeared to me to be the largest schooner I ever saw; our officers inform me she must have been upwards of two hundred and fifty tons burden, copper-bottomed, and in all respects, a most complete vessel. I must beg leave, my Lord, to request you will state Lieut. Bertram's meritorious conduct to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in the strongest point of view, when I hope their Lordships will be induced, in consideration of his very gallant behaviour, and a most severe wound he has received, to consider him worthy of that reward which in our service has ever been looked up to as the certain consequence of distinguished bravery. Mr Mildridge, master's mate, a young man, whose gallantry has been highly exemplary, I hope your Lordship will be induced to mention also as deserving of promotion. The conduct of Lieut. Bertram and his party, as well as that of Lieut. Wm. Smith, renders it unnecessary for me to say any thing further on the subject.—The whole of the officers and ship's company that remained in the ship, have my warmest thanks for their cool and steady conduct during the action, that lasted, with intervals, for more than six hours. The ship's damages are trifling. When the boats had returned after firing the schooner, we weighed, and had the good fortune to obtain a light air of wind, that sent us just out of the shot of the batteries, when at day-light six gun-boats were seen pulling from the west-ward. About eight A.M. a light breeze springing up, we weighed and made sail towards them; when within about two gun-shots of the enemy, it fell again perfectly calm, and they had the temerity still to row for us; finding the ship's broadside could not be kept towards them by the boats, I ordered the anchor to be let go with a spring, and when within good reach of grape, opened a fire, which they received and returned with tolerable spirit for about half an hour, when they made the best of their way into Veres bay; and as several shots were seen to strike them, I have no doubt considerably damaged them. The total want of wind prevented me from following and destroying them.

I cannot conclude this letter without once more expressing how highly I appreciate the behaviour of every officer and man in the ship I have the honour to command, during a most arduous and fatiguing service, that lasted for eighteen hours, the whole of which time they were either at their guns, or expecting every instant to be called to them. Our loss, I am extremely sorry to say, is very great in killed and wounded, and most of them the best men in the ship. What the enemy's may be, from the nature of the service, it is impossible to ascertain, though we believe it to be very considerable. I am, &c.

F. L. MAITLAND.

A List of Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's ship Emerald, in Vivero harbour, on the 13th of March 1808.

KILLED—John Lyons, boatswain's mate; Wm. Johnson, yeoman of the sheets; John Davis (2), Captain's coxswain; Isaac Hurst, ship's corporal; F. Weatherall and T. Brown, seamen; G. Vowel, serjeant of marines; J. Davison and J. Gugg Porter, privates of marines.

WOUNDED—Lieut. Charles Bertram, severely; Lieut. Giles Meek, of the marines; Lieut. John Husband, of ditto; Mr Matth. Mildridge, master's mate, all slightly; Michael Gleeson, quarter-master, Wm. Riley, seaman, both dangerously; George M'Alister, Wm. Moore, seamen, John West, captain's steward, John Lloyd, private of marines, all severely; John Baylis, James Connor, seamen, Richard Caulfield, James Dale, Wm. Mariner, and John Pettiger, boy, all privates of marines, all slightly.

Total—6 killed and 16 wounded.

F. L. MAITLAND.

We mentioned in our last the arrival at Leith of the Childers sloop of war, (Capt. Dillon, not Innes as stated by mistake,) after a severe action with a Danish sloop of war. Capt. Dillon's report to the Admiralty is to the following effect:—

"On the 14th March, the Childers chaced a vessel into the small port of Midbe,

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on the coast of Norway, and sent in the boats to bring her out; and notwithstanding the opposition of many boats which had come out to her assistance, of a number of the inhabitants armed with muskets, and others hurling down stones upon our men from the top of the precipice, she was carried without loss on our part, to the astonishment of an increasing multitude, who crowded together on the surrounding heights. A large brig came out of Hitteroe, with an apparent intention of rescuing the prize. The Childers engaged her for six hours in the very mouth of her harbour, and until she was herself nearly in a sinking state, when the enemy making off, and Capt. D. finding that further efforts to renew the action would be fruitless and imprudent, bore up to secure his prize, and then proceeded for Leith Roads to repair. The Dane was a man of war, well appointed in every respect, carrying long 18-pounders, which gave him a decided advantage over the Childers, which carried only 12-pounder carronades. The killed on board the Childers were, Mr Roberts, captain's clerk, and Wm. Jones, boatswain's mate. The wounded were, Capt. Dillon, badly in both legs, and his arm and shoulder very much contused; Mess. Butters and Parker, midshipmen, and five seamen and marines, two of them badly."

The Lords of the Admiralty have approved of Capt. Dillon's conduct on this occasion, and have promoted him to the rank of Post Captain. He still remains in Leith, in consequence of his wounds.

The following is an extract of a letter from Captain Bell, of the Victor sloop, to Sir Edw. Pellew, dated Port Cornwallis, Prince of Wales Island, 22d May, 1807:—

"Off Cheriboa (a little to the eastward of Batavia) on the 15th of April, we chased and brought to three prows under Dutch colours; at five P. M. on its falling calm, anchored our boats, and sent them armed to bring the prows alongside; two were brought to the larboard side, the other hang on the quarter; got the prisoners out of the two alongside, (amounting to nearly 120,) and placed a strong guard over them, under the direction of Lieut. Wemyss, as I intended sending them away, after overhauling their cargoes. Lieut. Parsons had been on board the prow on the quarter, but returned with his people, on finding it impracticable to get the crew from below. I instantly ordered her to be hauled close up under the quarter, fired a carronade into her and musketry, which they returned by throwing spears, and firing pistols, &c.; got a gun out of the stern ports, and fired into her, the sparks of which most unfortunately reached some powder (which must have been carelessly handed out of some of the prows) abaft, and blew the after-part of the ship up. At this alarming moment, the guard over the prisoners dropped their arms, and ran to extinguish the fire. The prisoners instantly seized their arms, and picked up several spears and knives which had been thrown on board, and attacked the ship. By this time (eight P. M.) the fire, most providentially, by the great exertion of officers and men, was got under, prows cut adrift, and the attention of all hands directed to the defence of the ship, which was admirably performed; for, in little more than half an hour, eighty of them lay dead in a most mangled state, the rest driven overboard: but sorry am I to add, not without severe loss on our side, amounting to—killed, Lieut. Blaxton and five seamen; wounded, Captain Bell, T. Coulthard, gunner, one serjeant of marines, one private ditto, and 22 seamen. The serjeant of marines and eight seamen died of their wounds."

A very desperate action was lately fought to windward of Barbadoes, between his Majesty's brig Curieux, of 18 guns, commanded by Captain Shirreff, and a large French ship privateer, of 26 guns and 250 men. The action lasted four hours, and was most severely contested on both sides. Captain Shirreff being unfortunately killed, and twenty-two of his men, nearly a third of his crew, either killed or wounded, and the Curieux much disabled in her rigging, the privateer made her escape. She was formerly a letter of marque belonging to Liverpool. The Curieux returned to Barbadoes after the action to refit. Captain Shirreff was a most promising officer, and a truly good young man.—He had distinguished himself in several gallant actions.

In the beginning of December, two large French frigates came out of l'Orient, and evading the British fleet, got safe to Martinique, where they landed some troops. They are called the Seine and Italienne, of 44 guns each. They staid only a few days, and again set sail for France. On their passage home, they fell in with a large English convoy of mer-

merchant ships from the Mediterranean, under convoy of the Sirius frigate, and were so successful as to capture three, which we are told they burnt. They afterwards fell in with an American vessel, on board of which they put the English crews, and sent her for England, where she has arrived safe (at Portsmouth.) On approaching l'Orient, they encountered two British men of war, the Impetueux, of 80 guns, Capt. Lawford, and l'Aigle frigate, of 38, Captain Wolfe; the result of which action, according to advices received by Government, is as follows:

"The Aigle brought one of the frigates to action; the latter, perceiving that she must be taken, set all her sails, even her steering sails, and ran directly stem on upon the isle of Groais, which is off l'Orient. All her top-masts immediately went over her side, and her mizen by the board, and she seemed the next morning to be a perfect wreck, the sea breaking over her, and herself upon her beam ends. A shift of wind unfortunately rendered it impossible for the Aigle to set fire to her, and the enemy sending some craft out of l'Orient, lightened her in such a manner that she floated off, and succeeded in getting into l'Orient. The other frigate escaped by out-sailing the Impetueux. The Aigle had nine men wounded, Capt. Wolfe slightly."

The intelligence that the French squadron from Rochefort had entered the Mediterranean, appears now to be doubtful, as well as the sailing of the divisions from Carthagena and Toulon. No other certain accounts have been received from that quarter, but that Sir Richard Strachan had joined Lord Collingwood's fleet off Palermo in Sicily, about the 1st of March, without meeting any fleet of the enemy. At that time his Lordship had heard nothing of the Toulon or Carthagena divisions, which were to unite to make an attack on Sicily. A division of the fleet, under Admiral Martin, with a great number of small ships, were cruizing in the Adriatic, and had taken many vessels, which were sent to Malta. All communication from one port to another in that sea had been completely shut up, and trade entirely at a stand. The fine port of Trieste was greatly distressed by this interruption of their commerce. A Russian squadron, of five ships of the line and two frigates, had taken refuge in Trieste, and were fortifying the port strongly, apprehensive of an attack from the British fleet.

The expedition under Gen. Spencer, which left England on the 18th of Feb. arrived at Gibraltar on the 10th of March. It has been reported that the object of this expedition is an attack upon Ceuta, on the African side of the Straits, belonging to Spain;—but we are now told, that the General has found the place so strong, that his force is inadequate to the attempt. In the mean time, the British troops have been landed at Gibraltar, and the German part, with Meuron's and Watteville's regiments from the garrison, sailed for Sicily on the 20th of March, under convoy of the Antelope, with Gen. Macfarlane on board.

Rear-Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, who had left the fleet off Lisbon, and gone to Gibraltar for water and provisions, sailed on the 13th of March from the latter place, with the Foudroyant of 80 guns, and the Agamemnon of 64, for the Brazils, in order to take the command of the British fleet on that station.

Admiral Purvis was cruising off Cadiz on the 27th of March, with 11 sail of the line. The Cadiz fleet consisted of 10 sail of the line and three frigates, ready for sea, but shewing no inclination to come out.

Admiral Sir John Duckworth, who went in pursuit of the Rochefort squadron, to the westward (while Sir Rich. Strachan steered for the Mediterranean), arrived with his squadron off St Kitts on the 19th of February, and proceeded next off Martinique, but got no intelligence of the enemy. We learn the Admiral sailed in the beginning of March for St Domingo, in further pursuit of him. A British schooner is said to have met a French fleet on the 7th of March, steering for the Chesapeak. This is still intelligence on which we can place no reliance. Admiral Cochrane had received notice of the enemy's sailing from Sir Samuel Hood at Madeira, who had also sent him a reinforcement of two ships, and the former was cruizing to windward of Barbadoes on the 10th of March, with six sail of the line. We trust the enemy will not escape all our fleets.

On

On the 19th of March, seven British men of war, which had been frozen up in the harbour of Gottenburgh for several weeks, were by the great exertions of the crews, and the assistance of some hundreds of Swedes, cut out of the ice, and brought into the roads; and next day they sailed for the Sound, to watch the motions of the Danes in Zealand.—They consist of the following ships:—Vanguard of 74 guns, Nassau and Stately, 64, Quebec, 32, and Lynx, Falcon, and Constant sloops of war.

On Friday April 1. the following ships for the Baltic sailed from Portsmouth, viz. Mars and Orion of 74 guns; Polyphemus, 64; Salcette, Daphne; Mutine, Insolent, Hearty, Protector, Redbreast, and Steady gun brigs. The Triumph, and Edgar of 74 guns, and Implacable and Sirius frigates, have also sailed from Plymouth for the Baltic.

The British fleet destined to co-operate with the Swedish fleet in the Baltic the ensuing summer, is to consist of 17 ships of the line, besides frigates, and a great number of gun brigs, which are peculiarly fitted for such a service. Sir James Saumarez is to have the chief command, in the Victory of 100 guns, with Capt. Geo. Hope as Captain of the fleet. Sir Samuel Hood, second in command, sailed in the Centaur from the Downs for Gottenburgh, on the 29th March, and arrived on the 5th April.

Loss of the Caledonia Smack.

We are extremely sorry to state the following melancholy particulars of the loss of the smack Caledonia, William Heley, of and from Aberdeen to London. The Caledonia sailed from Aberdeen on Thursday the 17th March, and after encountering very stormy weather, put into the Frith of Forth, whence she again proceeded on her voyage the 23d, and at eleven o'clock on the night of the 26th, in a strong gale from E.S.E. unfortunately struck a reef of rocks called Redcar, about three miles south of the Tees, on the Yorkshire coast. The crew and passengers, to the number of 23 persons, betook themselves, for safety, to the rigging, the tremendous sea then on the coast breaking half mast high over the vessel. In this very distressed situation, the Caledonia beat upwards of a mile over the rocks; during which time, Captain John Booth, a passenger, being exhausted with cold and fatigue, fell from the rigging and was drowned. Soon after this awful period, the mast went by the board, when melancholy to relate, 16 unfortunate sufferers were swept into the merciless ocean. Six men, with the utmost difficulty, regained the wreck—and, after enduring the greatest hardship, were brought on shore by two boats, at seven o'clock next morning, in a very exhausted state.

Several gold and silver watches, part of the Marquis of Huntly's plate, with a considerable part of her valuable cargo, have been saved, but the vessel is a total wreck.

The following is the most accurate list we have yet been able to obtain of the survivors and unfortunate sufferers:

Saved from the wreck—Alex. Rollo, Gilbert Mowatt, seamen. Peter Milne, John Ward, Geo. Leith, Joseph Clarke, soldier, passengers.

Drowned—Captain William Heley, J. S. mate, James M'Kay, John Runcie, George Robinson, James Geddes, two boys, names unknown; seamen. Captain John Booth, Mr Mather, Mr Burnett, Mr Dawson, Mr Henry, two boys, names unknown; two soldiers; passengers.

The bodies of Messrs Mather, Burnet, and Henry, as also of Captains Heley and Booth, with the mate and four seamen, have been found.

Domestic Intelligence.

Wednesday, March 30. at two o'clock, a deputation from the Corporation of the City of London arrived at St James's, with their Address upon the state of public affairs. On the deputation being introduced to his Majesty, the Recorder read the following Address:—

"*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly approach the throne, with renewed assurances of our unshaken attachment to your Majesty's sacred Person and Government.

"Your Majesty's faithful citizens of London are truly sensible of the blessings which the people of this country enjoy in a peculiar manner; for, whilst it has pleased the Almighty to permit the

the overthrow of many nations of Europe, we have the happiness yet to possess, unimpaired, our glorious constitution, to be governed by the mildest and most benevolent of Sovereigns, and to be protected by good and wholesome laws, wisely administered. To obtain these blessings our forefathers freely shed their blood; they are placed in our hands as a precious pledge, and we fondly hope that our children's children will enjoy the same to the latest period of time.

"We are not unmindful, Sire, that, by the preponderating influence of the Government of France, almost every State upon the Continent has been compelled to unite in forming one vast gigantic confederacy, whose efforts are solely directed to bring destruction upon your Majesty's dominions.

"We view this combination without dread, firmly relying upon a continuation of the Divine protection, upon an union amongst all ranks of your people, the extinction of party spirit (most essentially necessary at this very important crisis,) upon the goodness of our cause, the valour and skill of your Majesty's fleets and armies, and on the vigour, firmness, and wisdom of your Majesty's Councils.

"With these aids, we doubt not your Majesty will confound and defeat the designs of our inveterate enemy, and in due time be enabled to conclude a peace at once honourable, secure, and lasting.

Signed by order of the Court,

HENRY WOODTHORPE."

Lord Hawkesbury, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, read his Majesty's most gracious answer as follows:—

"I thank you for your very loyal and dutiful address. The assurances I receive from you of your unshaken attachment to my person and government afford me the greatest satisfaction. The example you have given to all ranks and descriptions of my people, of union and public spirit at this important crisis, cannot but produce the most beneficial consequences, in enabling me to resist effectually the powerful and extensive confederacy which the enemy has directed against my dominions, and ultimately to accomplish the great object of all my efforts—a secure and lasting peace."

LONDON HIGHLAND SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of this highly distinguished Society was held on Saturday March 26, at the Freemasons' Tavern, London. The meeting was numerously attended, and a great many of the members appeared in the Highland dress, being one of the characteristics of the society. Among the members present were:—

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the President of the Society, his Grace the Duke of Atholl, the Marquis of Tweedale, the Earl of Breadalbane, Lord Strathmore, the Hon. Mr Godfrey Macdonald, Sir John Sinclair, Bart. Sir Alex. Mackenzie, Bart. Æneas Macleod, Esq. of Cadboll, General Campbell of Monzie, Colonel Robertson of Strowan, Col. M'Intyre, and John M'Arthur, Esq.

The principal object of attention was his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who appeared in a superb Highland garb, and whose knowledge of the Gaelic language enabled him to give the following toasts very distinctly:—

"N Righ"—the King. "Bhan Righ"—the Queen. "Mac an Righ"—the Prince of Wales; which, together with "Duthachd Sussehx agus Mor fher Inverness"—the Duke of Sussex and Earl of Inverness, by Sir John Sinclair, were drank with three times three, and with the greatest enthusiasm.

"Cuimbri Righ 'dfhear Abercromby"—to the memory of Sir Ralph Abercromby. "Am freachden duth, agus na saidh ld fhearra treabhach, a chag blar na riaghachd on tir na Ephi"—the brave 42d, and the gallant soldiers who fought the battles of their country on the plains of Egypt.

"Ossian righ n'a Bard"—Ossian King of Poets.

His Royal Highness, who was in high spirits, retired about ten o'clock, and was succeeded in the chair by the Duke of Atholl, who performed the duties of it in a manner and style worthy of a noble Highland Chieftain.

After spending a most agreeable evening, the company parted a little before twelve o'clock, with the accustomed Highland practice of drinking—

Deoch a'n Doras——(The parting glass.)

TRIAL

COURT MARTIAL.

TRIAL *of Lieut.-General* JOHN WHITELOCKE, *before a General Court Martial, which was held at Chelsea College on the 28th day of January, and continued by adjournments till the 24th day of March,* 1808.

THE trial of General Whitelocke, for misconduct in the expedition which he commanded against the Spanish Settlement of Buenos Ayres in summer 1807, and which had excited a great deal of interest, came on at Chelsea College, on Thursday the 28th of January, before a Court Martial, consisting of the following twenty General Officers, appointed by a special commission from his Majesty :—

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM MEDOWS, *President.*

Generals.	Francis Dundas
Hon. Chapel Norton	Alex. Ross
Gerard Visc. Lake	Henry Pigot
Samuel Hulse	Sir Geo. Nugent
James Ogilvie	Wm. Loftus
Cornelius Cuyler	R. Rich Wilford
Lieut.-Generals.	Thomas Garth
Hon. H. E. Fox	Vaughan Lloyd
Sir James Duff	Miles Stavely
George Harris	Sir John Moore
Viscount Cathcart	

HON. RICHARD RYDER, *Judge Advocate.*

The Members of the Court being sworn, the different articles of charge were read as follows :—

First Charge.

That Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke, having received instructions from his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State to proceed for the reduction of the province of Buenos Ayres, pursued measures ill calculated to facilitate that conquest; that when the Spanish Commander had shown such symptoms of a disposition to treat, as to express a desire to communicate with Major General Gower, the second in command, upon the subject of terms, the said Lieut.-General Whitelocke did return a message, in which he demanded, amongst other articles, the surrender of all persons holding civil offices in the Government of Buenos Ayres as prisoners of war. That the said Lieut.-General Whitelocke, in making such an offensive and unusual demand, tending to exasperate the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, to produce and encourage a spirit of resistance to his Majesty's arms, to exclude the hope of amicable accommodation, and to increase the difficulties of the service with which he was intrusted, acted in a manner unbecoming his duty as an officer, prejudicial to military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

Second Charge.

That the said Lieut.-General Whitelocke, after the landing of the troops at Ensenada, and during the march from thence to the town of Buenos Ayres, did not make the military arrangements best calculated to insure the success of his operations against the town; and that having known, previously to his attack upon the town of Buenos Ayres, upon the 5th of July 1907, as appears from his dispatch of July 10. that the enemy meant to occupy the flat roofs of their houses; he did, nevertheless, in the said attack, divide his forces into several brigades and parts, and ordered the whole to be unloaded, and no firing to be permitted on any account; and under this order to march into the principal streets of the town, unprovided with proper and sufficient means for forcing the baricadoes, whereby the troops were unnecessarily exposed to destruction, without the possibility of making effectual opposition: Such conduct betraying great professional incapacity on the part of the said Lieut.-General Whitelocke, tending to lessen the confidence of the troops in the judgment of their officers, being derogatory to the honour of his Majesty's arms, contrary to his duty as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

Third Charge.

That Lieut.-General Whitelocke did not make, although it was in his power, any effectual attempt, by his own personal exertion, or otherwise, to co-operate with or support the different divisions of the army under his command, when engaged with the enemy in the streets of Buenos Ayres, on the 5th July 1807, whereby those troops, after hav-

having encountered and surmounted a constant and well-directed fire, and having effected the purport of their orders, were left without aid and support, or further orders; and considerable detachments, under Lieut.-Col. Duff and Brig. Gen. Craufurd, were thereby compelled to surrender: Such conduct, on the part of Lieut.-General Whitelocke, tending to the defeat and dishonour of his Majesty's arms, to lessen the confidence of the troops in the skill and courage of their officers, being unbecoming and disgraceful to his character as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

Fourth Charge.

That the said Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke, subsequently to the attack upon the town of Buenos Ayres, and at a time when the troops under his command were in possession of posts on each flank of the town, and of the principal arsenal, with a communication open to the fleet, and having an effective force of about 5000 men, did enter into and finally conclude a treaty with the enemy, whereby he acknowledges, in his public dispatch of the 10th July 1807, that "he resolved to forego the advantages which the bravery of his troops had obtained, and which advantages had cost him about 2500 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners;" and by such treaty he unnecessarily and shamefully surrendered all such advantages, totally evacuated the town of Buenos Ayres, and consented to deliver, and did shamefully abandon and deliver up to the enemy, the strong fortress of Monte Video, which had been committed to his charge, and which, at the period of the treaty and abandonment, was well and sufficiently garrisoned and provided against attack; and which was not, at such period, in a state of blockade or siege: Such conduct, on the part of the said Lieutenant General Whitelocke, tending to the dishonour of his Majesty's arms, and being contrary to his duty as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

The Judge Advocate then addressed the Court in an animated speech, and, upon his suggestion, it was agreed to divide the examination of the witnesses into two branches;—the first branch to relate to the operations of the army previous to the attack on Buenos Ayres, on the 5th of July, and the latter branch to detail the operations during and after that attack.

The first witness called was Major-Gen. Gower, the second in command. Having given an account of his landing at Colonia, and bringing off the whole of the troops stationed there, with which he proceeded to Buenos Ayres, where, on the 29th of May, he joined the Commander in Chief; the General proceeded to give a narrative of the march of the advanced guard, under his command, from the morning of the 28th of June, when he marched from Ensenada, where the army landed, towards the heights. The advanced corps consisted of nine light companies, and five companies of the 95th, under General Craufurd, and the 38th and 87th regiments. This advanced guard proceeded from the 28th of June to the morning of the 2d of July, holding occasional communications with the main body of the army, and never advancing to any considerable distance beyond it. On the morning of the 2d of July, however, General Gower received orders from the Commander in Chief to attempt discovering a pass which had been described over the Chuelo, above the town of Buenos Ayres. If he found the pass, he was to force it, and make good a lodgement in the suburbs of the town, or get into the town itself, and, if he could, to open a communication with the navy. He was at the same time given to understand, that he was on his march to be joined by the 88th regiment, and that the Commander in Chief was to support him with the whole army. If he made good a lodgement in the suburbs of the town, he was to summon it to surrender; and if they demanded from him the terms General Whitelocke was willing to grant, he was to send them a copy of the terms, which accompanied the orders delivered to him, being the only written orders he had received, and which were delivered to him by Lieut.-Col. Bourke.—These orders were the same afterwards sent into the town, and required, among other things, the surrender of the civil authorities.—In execution of these orders, Gen. Gower marched about nine o'clock, and fell in with a considerable

corps

corps of cavalry belonging to the enemy, a portion of whom he forced down upon the Chuelo, and having driven them across it, ascertained the positive existence of that pass, and followed them across the ford. While occupied in getting four pieces of cannon over the pass, Brig. Gen. Craufurd, who was in advance, informed the witness that he saw a very large body of artillery apparently marching directly towards the same height, in the suburbs of Buenos Ayres, which the witness had previously pointed out to Gen. Craufurd as the one which seemed, in the first instance, most eligible to go up. The Brig.-Gen. requested permission to advance against it with his brigade, and finding that it was so late that the brigade under Brig. Gen. Lumley, which was by that time very much exhausted, was not likely to be able to arrive at this point before dark, the witness ordered General Craufurd to advance.

Before Brig.-Gen. Lumley could come up, Gen. Craufurd charged the enemy's line with the bayonet, which succeeded so perfectly, that in a few minutes their infantry was completely routed, and ten pieces of cannon were in our possession. The witness then sent a general summons to the Spanish Governor, and on his desiring to know what terms would be granted, sent him a copy of those which he had received from Gen. Whitelocke. The answer was, that nothing remained for them but to die, and that they had still a sufficient number of brave soldiers and brave commanders to enable them to evince that determination. The witness, however, was not joined by the 88th regiment, nor was he at all supported by the main body of the army, which was on the opposite side of the river, and did not join him till next day.

In answer to a question from General Whitelocke, the witness said, he considered the civil authorities of Buenos Ayres to have been the persons who caused the insurrection against Gen. Beresford, and to be completely hostile to us; and it was generally understood that the Court of Audiensia had usurped nearly the whole power and authority of the country. He also considered the Court of Audiensia a part of the civil authorities alluded to in the summons. In answer to a question from Sir John Moore, whether the witness thought a material advantage might have arisen from the whole of the army passing the river, and attacking the enemy on the 2d of July? the witness answered, "I believe we should have carred Buenos Ayres. If there had been a force to support the impression made by the light battalion, we must have carried the place."

In reply to a question from Sir William Medows, the witness stated, that he had formed a plan for the attack on Buenos Ayres, the basis of which was very similar to that of General Whitelocke. There appeared to be a general confidence among the officers that the plan would succeed. There were no general orders given with respect to a point of retreat, in case the attack failed.

The next witness called was Lieut.-Col. Bourke. After giving an account of the arrival of General Whitelocke at Buenos Ayres, he stated, that he was sent up the river to look out for a proper place for the landing of the troops, preparatory to the attack upon Buenos Ayres, and said, that Ensenada appeared to him to be the only place where the troops could land under cover of the ships of war. He then entered into a regular detail of the landing of the troops at Ensenada, and of the march of the different divisions, until they arrived before Buenos Ayres; he also gave an account of the measures adopted on the 4th of July, the day before the attack. The evening before the attack, General Whitelocke shewed the witness the plan of attack, and asked him his opinion on the subject. Witness said that he thought it would succeed, but it appeared to him to be a completely new case, and that he did not remember of hearing of a similar plan of atttack. Witness objected to the order for making no prisoners, which General Whitelocke said he would leave out. Gen. Whitelocke never stated to the witness the precise plan on which he intended to act, but he recollected from various conversations, that the General meant to place his main body at the Recolita, and extend from thence to the shipping, and take such measures against the town as circumstances might require. Others heard him further say, that he would be very cautious how he suffered the men to enter the town, as it was understood

derstood he meant to employ heavy artillery against it. In answer to a question, whether General Whitelocke had reconnoitred the approaches to the town on the 3d and 4th of July? the witness stated, that he did not see him reconnoitre, nor did he ever hear that he did. On his cross-examination by General Whitelocke, he said, he believed that every possible means had been adopted to procure intelligence. The witness was of opinion that it was more adviseable to land at Ensenada than at Kilmas, the place where General Beresford landed. In answer to some questions proposed by the Court, the witness stated, that if the enemy had made a vigorous resistance at the Chico Pass, or had attacked the advanced corps under Gen. Gower, he did not believe that General Whitelocke could have given him any immediate or necessary support.

Brig.-Gen. Craufurd said that he commanded the light brigade, which formed the advanced guard of the army—that his division landed at Ensenada on the 28th of June. On the 29th, he marched off on the road to Buenos Ayres by the route of Reduction, and took a position in front of Reduction on the 1st July; his brigade was always at a distance of four or five miles from Brig.-Gen. Lumley's, under the immediate command of Maj.-Gen. Gower; on the 2d, he received an order to be in readiness to march at nine o'clock. Before nine, General Gower came to him, and it was determined to turn the enemy's position by passing the Chuelo high up. The enemy was seen on the opposite bank, and, after a march of two or three hours, he saw General Whitelocke's division, which he was impressed with the belief was following General Craufurd's division, pass the river, and take possession of some heights about three quarters of a mile distant from the ford; the enemy seemed already in a state of confusion, which it was important to take advantage of. Advancing on the road which leads into the town by the Coral de Misereri, a shot was fired from a gun placed over the Coral. General Gower said, We turn the right and left flanks; and, conceiving this to be an order to attack the enemy, General Craufurd obeyed.—The enemy soon gave way, leaving 12 pieces of artillery behind them; they were pursued for about three quarters of a mile. The General then received an order to fall back to the Coral, but, as it appeared to him to be desirable to follow the enemy into the town, he requested Gen. Gower to allow him to do so. "I felt convinced," said General Craufurd, "that if the main division under General Whitelocke had been up, as I thought it might have been, we certainly should have taken the town with ease. I had very strong doubts whether we might not have taken it with General Gower's corps." In answer to this message he had so sent by Captain Squires, I received a second and peremptory order to fall back to the Coral, the General stating, at the same time, that our wounded (which did not exceed six officers and 30 men) might be cut off by the straggling parties of the enemy which had been hovering about us. Just at the time I began to retire, I discovered that Gen. Lumley's brigade had arrived immediately on my right. Early on the morning of the 3d, General Gower sent Brig-Maj. Roche with a flag of truce into the town with a verbal summons, as the Major-General informed me; and the Brig.-Major returned in consequence, as I understand, of a desire expressed by Gen. Liniers, that whatever the Maj.-General had to propose might be done in writing. Brigade-Major Roche was accordingly sent back with a letter containing a proposal of certain terms, which the Major-General showed to me before he sent it.

He did not ask my opinion as to the contents of it, nor did I know that it was written from any particular instructions from General Whitelocke; but I understood that he had received instructions to summon the town. The only observation I took the liberty of making to the letter was, that as General Liniers was accused of breaking the convention with General Beresford, it did appear to me to be material, in making any such proposals to him, to say something which might remove any apprehensions which he might entertain with respect to the manner in which he might be treated by us, if he should fall into our hands. When Major Roche retired, General Gower informed me that Gen. Liniers' answer was expressive of a determination to defend the town. All this occurred at noon, before General White-

Whitelocke came up. Early in the morning of the 4th, in obedience to orders I had received, I went to General Whitelocke's quarters, for the purpose of taking his instructions with respect to the attack on the town, which he had then determined to make at noon that day. After I had read the disposition, Gen. Whitelocke took me aside, and said, that he felt so much reluctance in adopting a measure which must be attended with so great an effusion of blood, that he had determined to send another summons to the Spanish General. He showed me a letter, and certainly upon that occasion he did ask my opinion of the propriety of sending it. I told him, that in my opinion he had better not send it; that the determination expressed in the answer to the first summons, and the whole of the enemy's conduct since, induced me to believe that the latter would produce no good effect, and that they would rather consider it as betraying a want of competence on our part. This was the exact substance of our conversation, which terminated with the General's expressing a determination to send Capt. Whittingham with the letter. The disposition was afterwards read and explained on the plan to commanding officers of brigades. I did not understand, from any thing that passed, that either myself or the other Brigadiers were called there to give their opinion upon the propriety of the disposition, but for the purpose of being made acquainted with the detail of it. Mr White, who had resided a considerable time at Buenos Ayres, gave us some information, which we afterwards found to be perfectly correct, respecting the dispositions and defensive arrangements which the enemy had made in the town since the evening of the 2d. A part of the order of attack was, that the columns were to be provided with tools and implements for breaking up houses; but I really believe it was impossible for this order to be obeyed to any extent, for the tools could not be procured in a sufficient quantity.

On the 4th July, Mr White told me, and several other officers in Gen. Whitelocke's room, that he was informed by people who left the town, that the enemy had strongly intrenched themselves, and placed heavy cannon in all the streets leading into the great square, where he concentrated the principal part of his force. The position, we afterwards found, had been correctly described; the disposition of the enemy, and the position he had taken, after I was taken prisoner, turned out just what Mr White had described it on the 4th. I have already stated, and I am now convinced, that if the main body of the army had been in a situation to support the advanced corps on the 2d, the town would have been carried with ease. I thought so at the time, because, during the greater part of the march on the 2d, we had seen in the field what I conceived to be the bulk of the enemy's forces in motion. By our movements, and what we observed of theirs, it was evident we had turned their original position, and that they were engaged in attempting to change their front, and take up a new position on that side of the town; and there certainly, therefore, was every reason to believe we had defeated a considerable division of their army: during this movement, they were not prepared for the defence of the interior of the town on one side. I was afterwards informed by a Spanish officer, that we should have been in the town before the greater part of their army.

It did not appear from Gen. Craufurd's evidence, that Gen. Whitelocke appointed any place for his station during the attack.

Brig.-Gen. Lumley was next called. After explaining some particulars that took place before the 4th, he said, that on the morning of the day he went to head-quarters, when Gen. Whitelocke explained his intentions with respect to the assault on the town on that day; stating the bad weather, the situation of the troops exposed to an inclement season, and in great want of provisions, induced him to think of assaulting the town, in preference to any other mode, the Spanish General having refused to listen to terms. For further particulars and details he referred us to General Gower, who had proceeded to point out on the map his plan of attack, and as many as could sat down to copy it. I ventured to ask, what was to be done in case we met with greater opposition than we had reason to expect, or could well oppose? I was told that was particularly answered by the orders: We were to place ourselves as far in advance

as

as we could, taking care to possess ourselves of the houses on our left, in preference to those on our right, lest we should be exposed to the fire of our own guns. Sir Samuel Auchmuty arrived, and, in consequence of his being so late, a discussion took place, whether it was possible the attack could be made at twelve o'clock that day. It was soon decided that it should not take place until the next morning. Before we left head-quarters, General Whitelocke desired me to send for my Brigade-Major, in order that he might go again into the town with a summons, in hopes of saving an effusion of blood, which must be expected when the assault took place.

Brig.-Gen. Lumley then went into some further particulars relative to the advance of the troops.—He said, that on the morning of the 2d, he had received orders to march, but that by that time the brigade had consumed all their provisions, and appeared extremely exhausted.—Q. Was the station where Gen. Whitelocke was to be found during the attack on the 5th July, notified to the Generals and other Officers commanding divisions? A. Not to my recollection, that I ever heard of. Q. Was the place of retreat, in case of failure, pointed out to the Generals, or other Officers commanding divisions? A. I never heard of any such place being appointed. Q. You have said that it was completely dark when you joined Gen. Craufurd's corps on the 2d, and that your men were exhausted when they came up. Was your brigade, at the time of your junction, in a condition to support an immediate attack on the town, if made by General Craufurd's brigade, or was there sufficient time for it? A. It is impossible to say what further exertions the spirits of such men would have enabled them to make. By that time they were much exhausted. What assistance they could have given would certainly have been very inefficient, having been marching ten or twelve hours without any thing to eat. If the attack had been made, it must of course have been a light attack.

Sir Samuel Auchmuty was examined. He said, that when the troops under General Craufurd arrived, he had intimated to General Whitelocke, that he conceived a "mild but a firm letter to the Government of Buenos Ayres might be attended with good consequences, and I offered to carry it myself. The General approved of the idea, and requested I would make out a draft of one. He afterwards approved of it, but thought it advisable to delay any summons till he should appear before the town. I was unacquainted with any further steps taken to induce the enemy by negociation to surrender the town." Sir S. Auchmuty then proceeded to detail the proceedings from his embarkation for Colonia to the landing at Ensenada.—On the 29th June he marched for Reduction.—"On the 1st July," says Sir Samuel, "my division was under arms at day-break, waiting for the rear, who arrived about eight o'clock, (they were to have joined me much sooner,) and we again marched. I pressed the General to let me march without waiting for him, as the march was long, and I conceived that both divisions would move with more ease, and come sooner to their ground separated than united. This the General would not permit, observing, that he wished to accustom the troops to march with regularity. The march taken the preceding day had been much impeded by frequent halts. We arrived at Reduction by dusk. Most of the troops had meat issued to them in the course of the evening. On returning from reconnoitring the next morning, I waited on the General, and expressed my hope that he would rest the troops at least that day; that they were nearly exhausted, and the advanced corps, from the number they had left at Reduction, appeared still more so. The General replied, that it would depend upon a letter from Gen. Gower, and soon after I was ordered to beat to arms; and we left the meat ready to be cut up and distributed on the ground. I again intimated to the General, that the troops were without provisions, and his reply was—"Don't you see it is going to rain?" As the troops did not march immediately, I still hoped they would take some of the meat in their haversacks; but they were prevented, I understood, by the orders of the General. We were ordered to march from our right by the grand road leading to the advanced corps, but, immediately before we moved, I was informed the route was changed, and we marched from our left by two o'clock.

(*To be continued.*) SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

Administration of Justice.

ABSTRACT of "An Act touching the Administration of Justice in Scotland, and touching Appeals to the House of Lords," proposed by Lord Chancellor Eldon, and now under the consideration of the House of Peers.

1st Clause, The Judges, or Lords of Session, shall sit in two divisions; and the Lord President of the whole Court and seven of the Ordinary Lords of Session shall form the first, and the Lord Justice Clerk and six of the Ordinary Lords of Session shall form the second of the said divisions.

2d, There shall sit in each division an equal number of the Court of Justiciary, including the Lord Justice Clerk.

3d, The individual Judges, who shall sit in either of the divisions, to be selected by the Crown. The Lord President to preside in the first, and the Lord Justice Clerk in the second division. In the absence of either, the ordinary Lords present shall appoint one of their number to preside in each division.

4th, The Judges in each division to sit on such days as the whole Court hitherto have done, and at such hours as the Court of Session, or a quorum of nine Judges, shall appoint. Each division to have the powers of adjournment now possessed by the whole Court.

5th, The Judges, exclusive of the Lord President and Justice Clerk, to officiate as Lords Ordinary as heretofore, or as shall be prescribed by a future act of Parliament; and, in the interim, by act of sederunt of the whole Court, or a quorum of nine, as shall seem most expedient for the dispatch of business and avoiding of expence.

6th, The Judges in each division, or a quorum, shall be competent (except in certain cases) to exercise the whole powers and privileges now possessed by the Court of Session.

7th, That *four* Judges in each division shall be a quorum.

8th, The President of each division not to have a casting voice. In case of an equality of voices in either division, the presiding Judge of the other division to be called in, and, after hearing the matter again discussed, to have the casting voice.

9th, Inner-house causes may, at the option of parties, be brought before either division: Outer-housecauses before the Lords Ordinary of either, and not removable, except into that division to which such Lords Ordinary belong. Matters subsequently brought before one of the divisions, or its Lord Ordinary, may be remitted to the consideration of the division, or Lords Ordinary, before whom such matter had been previously brought.

10th, The Judges or quorum of either division may require the opinions of the Judges of the other division on questions of law.

11th, The forms of proceeding to remain as hitherto, unless altered by act of Sederunt of the whole Court, or a future act of Parliament.

12th, The causes depending before any Lords Ordinary on the *Twelfth day of November*, shall, after such day, belong to that division of which such Lord Ordinary is a member. Inner-house causes to be distributed alternately between the first and second divisions of the Court, and also cases remitted by the House of Lords, at the date of which there shall be Lords Ordinary to the same.

13th, No appeal to the House of Lords, but from final judgments, except with leave of the division pronouncing interlocutory judgments. In such cases of appeal, all or any of the interlocutors may be included, so that the whole may be laid before the Lords.

14th, A copy of the petition of appeal shall be laid before the division to which the cause belongs, and the Judges thereof shall have power to regulate all matters relative to interim possession, or payment of expences, with reference to the interest of parties, as they may be affected by the decision of the House of Lords.

15th,

15th, No appeal to the Lords shall stop the execution of the regulations, with respect to interim possession, &c. but after the appeal is heard, the House may make such order with regard to the said regulations, as the justice of the case appears to require.

16th, The payment of interest by any appealing parties to be adjudged by the House of Lords on its view of the case.

17th, Judges appointed in future to go through the forms of admission only in that division to which he shall be appointed. Objections to admission to be judged of by the whole Court.

18th, Commissioners to be appointed by his Majesty to inquire into the administration of justice in Scotland, as to the form of process in the Court of Session;—in what cases jury trial can be usefully established, and *viva voce* evidence more extensively introduced; to inquire into the proceedings of the Admiralty and Commissary Courts;—and also into the emoluments of officers in the Courts of Justice, &c. and to report the whole of their proceedings to his Majesty, on or before the *Twelfth day of November* 1809, who shall cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

N. B. The division of the Court of Session to take place on the 12th Nov. 1808.

The amendments suggested by the Lord Chancellor to the bill originally brought in by his Lordship (of which the above is a faithful abstract,) and approved by the Committee in the first instance, materially alter some of the provisions, and also introduce some additional matter into the act. For instance, in the 8th clause, which provides for the contingency of an equality of voices among the Judges, in either division of the Court, instead of the Senior Judge of the other division being called in, &c. the matter is to be again discussed by the division; and, in case of an equality of voices again appearing, the judgment of the Court to be in favour of the respondent. In the last clause, which provides for the appointment of Commissioners of Inquiry, such Commissioners, though ordered to lay the reports of the whole of their proceedings before his Majesty on or before the 12th November 1809, are yet directed to report from time to time within that interval, and especially enjoined to report with respect to the trial by jury as soon as practicable. The additional matter is illustrative of, and confirming the provisions in the body of the bill relative to the modes of proceeding before the divisions of the Court, Lords Ordinary, &c.

[The words in Italics were inserted in the Committee.]

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

March 9. The Right Hon. the Earl of Mount-Edgecumbe, was sworn in of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, in room of Viscount Falmouth, deceast.

March 16.—This day his Majesty was pleased to invest the Right Hon. George Earl of Aberdeen with the Ensigns of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle.—(Here follows the ceremonial of investing his Lordship with that order; also the ceremonial of investing Lord Viscount Strangford with the Order of the Bath.)

March 19.—The Right Hon. Percy Clinton Sydney Viscount Strangford was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

March 29.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier, to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Sir Soulden Lawrence, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, is appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the room of Sir Giles Rooke, deceast.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 27.—Gen. William Viscount Howe, K. B. to be Governor of Plymouth, vice Lord Lake, deceast. Lieut.-Gen. Banastre Tarleton to be Governor of Berwick, vice Lord Howe. And Col. William Dickson, 42d foot, to be Lieut.-Governor of Corke, vice Gen. Leland, deceast.

March 26.—General Albemarle Bertie, to be Colonel of the 89th foot, vice Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke, cashiered by the sentence of a General Court Martial. Lieut.-Gen. Richard Earl of Cavan, to be Col. of the 77th foot, vice Bertie. Lieut.-Gen. Eyre Power Trench, to be Col. of the 2d West India regiment, vice the Earl of Cavan.—Major-General Colin Campbell, to be Col. of the 5th Garrison battalion, vice Trench. Major-General the Hon. Edward Paget, to be Col. of the 80th regt. vice Lord Lake, deceast. Major-General John Murray, to be Col. of the Royal regt. of Malta, vice Paget.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 9. William Sturges Bourne, Esq. to Miss Ann Bowles, 3d daughter of Oldfield Bowles, Esq. of North Ashton, in Oxfordshire.

10. At Kensington, Thomas Draper, Esq. surgeon of his Majesty's 2d 78th Highlanders, to Miss Fraser, eldest daughter of Thos. Fraser, Esq. of Leadclune, Inverness-shire.

17. At Marybone, Major W. S. Plenderleath, of the 100th regiment, to Mrs Margaret Mactavish, widow of the late Simon Mactavish, Esq. of Montreal.

18. At London, Capt. Bathurst, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Marianne Wood, of Manchester street.

18. At Aberdeen, John Robertson, Esq. to Miss Wedderburn of that city.

—. At Glasgow, Mr John Maxwell, Mineral Surveyor, to Ann, youngest daughter of Mr John Borland, Civil Engineer.

19. At Lochmalony, Fifeshire, Major Boyd Horsburgh, of Pitbladdo, to Miss Scott, daughter of Major Thomas Scott, of Lochmalony.

24. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Andrew Jameson, of St Mungo, Dumfries-shire, to Elizabeth More, daughter of the late John Carmichael, Esq. Calcutta, Bengal.

25. At Portobello, the Rev. James Robertson, minister of South Leith, to Alison, fourth daughter of Mr William Jameson, Portobello.

26. At Edinburgh, Mr George Small, musical instrument maker, to Miss Elizabeth Grindlay, George's Street.

29. At Cairnsmoor, Mr Alexander Craig, factor to Mr Murray of Broughton, to Ann, daughter of the late Dr Ravenscroft, of Cairnsmoor.

29. At Glasgow, Andrew Wilson, Esq. of Mainhouse, Roxburghshire, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr William Aitken, merchant in Glasgow.

29. At Paisley, Mr Robert Goodwin, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Marion Campbell, Paisley.

—. Benjamin Gibson, Esq. Hampshire, to Miss Walker, only daughter of Adam Walker, Esq. late of London.

March 1. At Stirling, Mr John Jeffray, merchant, to Alison, daughter of the late Mr Robert Lockhart, merchant, Glasgow.

1. At Little Colp, the Rev. Mr Leslie, minister of Inverury, to Mary, daughter of Mr Morison, Little Colp, near Turriff.

9. At Edinburgh, James Dundas, Esq. accountant, to Frances, only daughter of the late James Bruce, Esq. Alloa.

10. At Ormiston, Mr James Church, Tower of Sark, to Miss Brodie.

11. At Edinburgh, Richard Gillespie, Esq. of Southwoodside, to Elizabeth, 3d daughter of James Fogo, Esq. of Killora.

11. At ditto, John Bowen, M. D. Haverford West, to Frances, eldest daughter of the late Dr Charles Kenny, of St Catherine's.

15. Mr William Anderson, writer, Edinburgh, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr James Grahame, Mugdock Castle.

15. At London, James Amos, Esq. late of Madras, to Mrs Henry Chicheley Mitchell, of Teignmouth House, Devon.

16. At Milton House, G. F. Crown, Esq. eldest son of Sir Robert Crown, Admiral in the Russian Navy, to Mrs Campbell, relict of General John Fletcher Campbell, of Salton and Boquhan.

16. At London, Lieut. William Logie, 92d regiment, to Mary, daughter of James M'Nair, Esq. of Greenfield.

18. At London, Major George Molle, 9th regt. to Catharine, niece to Nicholas Brown, Esq. of Eccles, in Berwickshire.

21. At Paisley, Mr John Moffat, accountant of Excise, Edinburgh, to Miss M'Kechnie, daughter of Mr William M'Kechnie, corn-dealer.

21. At Glasgow, Mr James Turnbull, to Mrs Jane Miller.

21. At Kilsyth manse, Mr Corbett, of Auchincloch, to Jane, 2d daughter of the late Mr James Mathie, writer in Glasgow.

22. At Glasgow, the Rev. John Jamieson, of Scoon, to Agnes, daughter of the late Mr Andrew Patton of Glasgow.

22. At Leith, Mr William Hunter, Boness, to Agnes, daughter of Mr Thomas Grindlay, Leith.

22. At Haye du Puits House, Major William O. MacGregor, of Balhaldies, 78th regiment, to Harriet, eldest daughter of John Marchant, Esq. Guernsey.

23. At Edinburgh, Joseph Gillon, Esq. of Elliesland, to Miss Baker, daughter of the late Dr James Fowler Baker, physician, Charlestown.

25. Mr Archibald Walker, of Mansfield, writer in Strathmiglo, to Miss West, daughter of Henry West, Esq. of Foxtown.

29. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Thos. Aitchison, of Leith, to Catharine, only daughter of the late Rev. Robert Shirra, of Kirkcaldy.

30. At ditto, Mr Laurence Jameson, merchant, Leith, to Jean, daughter of the late John Watson, Esq.

30. At ditto, James Ogilvy, Esq. accountant, to Helen, daughter of the late John Gordon, Esq. of Balmuir, W. S.

At Binfield, Capt. Charles Johnson, of the 14th Light Dragoons, to Miss Elizabeth M'Dougall, of Northumberland Street.

P. L. Fletcher, Esq. of Gwernheyled, to Maria, widow of Walter Riddell, Esq. of Glenriddell.

At

At Dublin, Major Fountain Hogg, 26th regiment, to Miss Carleton, daughter of J. Carleton, Esq.

April 1. At Melbury, the Right Hon. Lord Henry Petty, brother of the Marquis of Lansdowne, to Lady Louisa Strangeways, sister to the Earl of Ilchester.

4. At Leith, J. Henderson, Esq. R. N. to Catharine, daughter of Dr Ross, physician, Montrose.

4. At Greenock, Henry Huby Tyler, Esq. of Newton Limavady, Ireland, to Miss Helen M'Larty, Greenock.

7. At Edinburgh, Alexander Renny Tailyour, Esq. of Borrowfield, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart. of Balmain

7. At ditto, Mr William Ritchie, dancing master, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Dr George Chapman, author of a well-known treatise on Education.

7. Mr John Gray, of Peatcox, to Miss Mary Lee, of Pinkerton.

8. At Stirling, Mr John Anderson, merchant, to Jean, daughter of the late Mr Alexander Jeffray, St Ninian's.

9. At Edinburgh, John Tod, Esq. W. S. to Helen, daughter of the late Alexander Duff of Hatton, Esq.

12. At Barns, Peebles shire, Thomas Young, Esq. of Rosetta, Inspector General of his Majesty's Hospitals, to Violet, fourth daughter of James Burnett, Esq. of Barns.

12. At Edinburgh, Mr A. Hammond, to Jane, daughter of Mr William Phin, merchant, Edinburgh.

At Great Grimsby, Capt. Hewson, R. N. to Miss Marshall, eldest daughter of William Marshall, Esq.

At Brigham, Mr R. Harrison, of Tod Croft, to Miss Robinson, generally known of late by the familiar appellation of Mary of Buttermere.

BIRTHS.

Feb. At Weely, in Essex, the Lady of Capt. S. M'Dowall, of the 79th regt. a son.

19. At Ayr, the Lady of Captain Cameron, of the Navy, a daughter.

22. At Alderley Park, Shropshire, the Hon. Lady Stanley, a son.

22. At Dumfries, the wife of Mr Wm. Copland, a son.

22. At Arnage, Mrs Ross, a daughter.

23. At Broomlands, near Kelso, Mrs Haldane, wife of James Haldane, Esq. a daughter.

23. At Edinburgh, Mrs Menzies of Chesthill, a daughter.

25. At ditto, Mrs Samuel Allen, of Ballymony, Ireland, a son.

25. At the Archbishop's Palace, Lambeth, the Hon. Mrs Hugh Percy, a daughter.

26. At Houffe, near Stirling, Mrs Tovey, a daughter.

27. At Inveresk, the Lady of Capt. David Milne, Royal Navy, a son, who died on the 29th March.

28. At Urrard, the Lady of Major Alston, a daughter.

28. At Edinburgh Castle, the Lady of Major Colin D. Graham, a son.

29. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Ainslie, 25th regt. a still-born child.

March 7. At ditto, the Lady of Major St Paul, a daughter.

9. At Kilravock Castle, the Lady of H. Rose, Esq. a son.

10. The Lady of Duncan Davidson, Esq. of Tulloch, a daughter.

10. At Ensham House, Dorsetshire, the Lady of Brig.-Gen. Monro, a son.

11. Mrs Peterkin, of Grange, a daughter.

11. At Newcastle, the Lady of Lieut.-Gen. Francis Dundas, a son.

12. At Gilmerton, Mrs Harper, wife of Mr Harper, farmer there, of two sons and a daughter. The children are remarkably stout and lively, and bid fair for arriving at maturity.

14 Mrs Primrose, of Ramoir, a son.

14. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel John Tucker, 72d regt. a son.

15. At Liverpool, the Lady of William Ouchterlony, Esq. merchant there, a son.

17. At Stainton, Cleveland, Lady Charlotte Baillie, a son.

17. At Everingham, Mrs Maxwell, of Nithsdale, a daughter.

18. At Newcastle, the Lady of C. P. Ainslie, Esq. a son.

19. At Scotscraig, Mrs Dalgleish of Scotscraig, a daughter.

20. At Edinburgh, the Lady of David Davidson, Esq. of Cantray, a daughter.

25. At ditto, the Lady of John Burnet, Esq. Advocate, a son and daughter.

27. At ditto, Mrs Boyd of Broad-meadows, a daughter.

28. At London, the Countess of Aberdeen, a daughter.

28. At Linlithgow, Mrs Liston, a son.

30. At Drygrange, Mrs Tod of Drygrange, a daughter.

—. At Kensington, the widow of the late Capt. William Boyes of the 76th regiment, of twins.

—. At Dublin, the Lady of Col. Robert Anstruther, Adjutant General of Ireland, a daughter.

April 1. At Ardmore, Ross-shire, Mrs Geddes, a son.

2. At Herdmanston, East Lothian, the Right Hon. Lady Sinclair, a son.

4. At Southwick, the Lady of General Dunlop, of Dunlop, a son.

April

April 5. At London, the Countess of Jersey, a son and heir.

5. At Bondleigh, in Devonshire, the Lady of the Rev. Alexander Scott, a son.

10. Mrs Mackenzie, of Strathgarve, Lady of William Mackenzie, Esq. surgeon, 5th militia, a daughter.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Speid, wife of Mr Robert Speid, W. S. a son.

—. At Whitehaven, the Lady of Sir Joseph Stenhouse, a son, being her Ladyship's eleventh child, all of whom are living.

DEATHS.

Nov. 30. At Curacoa, on his arrival from Monte Video, in the prime of youth, Mr David Anderson, only son of the late Mr David Anderson, merchant, Dundee.

Dec. 27. Mr Hugh Gordon, son of the late Mr Charles Gordon of Blelack, on his passage from London to the West Indies, on board the Minerva. While off Falmouth, he was unfortunately washed overboard in a gale, and drowned.

28. At Charlestown, South Carolina, Dr Cassillis Shaw, of Jamaica.

At Goshen, Jamaica, Dr Stewart Carnegie, son of the late James Carnegie, Esq. of Balmachie.

At Kingston, Jamaica, the Rev. Francis G. Lecun, Pastor of the Roman Catholic Chapel, and Apostolic Prefect of the Pope for the West Indies.

Lately, at ditto, James Henry, Esq. one of the Representatives in the Assembly.

At ditto, Mr John Portous, son of Mr Robert Portous, late one of the Bailies of Dumfries.

At Barbadoes, Mr Ninian Home Foreman, surgeon of the Cerberus frigate, son of Mr John Foreman, Berwick.

At Charlestown, of the yellow fever, Mr Archibald Johnston, late of Glasgow; and also Mr James How Neilson, son of Mr George Neilson, merchant, Glasgow.

Jan. 8. In the island of St Croix, David M'Farlane, Esq. of Cotton Valley, aged 71, after a residence of upwards of 50 years in the West Indies.

9. At Elsineur, Mr Alexander Howden, many years resident as agent there.

21. At Dundee, Mrs Smith of Kellyfield. She has left to the Society for Relief of the Indigent Sick 200l. sterling, besides a donation of 26l. sterling to the kirk-session poor of Dundee.

24. At Tormore, isle of Skye, Mrs MacDonald, widow of Capt. M'Donald, 76th regiment.

29. At Thurso, Samuel Burton, Esq.

Feb. 6. At Madeira, Mr Joseph Cook, son of Professor Cook, St Andrew's.

8. At manse of Holme, aged 89, Mr William Smith, late merchant, Dundee.

11. At Lisbon, aged 87, Don Joseph Francisco de Mendoza, Cardinal Patriarch of Portugal. He was buried on the 13th in a very plain manner.

13. At Aberdeen, of a consumption, at the early age of 23, Mrs Mary Duff, wife of Alexander Forbes, Esq. of Jamaica.

15. At Moss of Killearn, Mr William Finlay, who had nearly completed his 94th year.

16. At Oxford, the Rev. Dr Chapman, many years President of Trinity College.

17. At Glasgow, Mrs Jean Dalrymple, relict of the late John Gray, Esq. of Oxgang, aged 86 years.

18. At Edinburgh, Mr James Ross, agent, Leith.

19. At Stonehaven, Mrs Christian Beattie, relict of the deceased William Beattie, Esq. of Midseat.

20. At Dumfries, Mr John M'Naught, surgeon, son of Mr Hugh M'Naught, innkeeper.

21. At Laurieston, Mrs Mary Stevenson, wife of Mr Alexander Bruce, upholsterer in Edinburgh.

21. At Borrowstounness, Captain John Balleny, of Leith, and late of the Jamaica trade from London.

22. At London, Mrs Inglis, wife of John Inglis, Esq. of Mark Lane.

22. At Whiterew, Ayrshire, Mr Thomas M'Clymont, farmer, aged 93.

22. At London, in his 47th year, Henry Gage, Viscount Gage, of Castle-Island, Baron of Castlebar, in Ireland, and Baron Gage, of High Meadow, in England, and a Major General in the army. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only son, Henry Hall, now in his 17th year. The Viscountess, who survives him, was daughter of the late Colonel Skinner, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Peter Warren, K. B.

22. At Dumfries, Miss Euphemia Maxwell, daughter of the late Mr John Maxwell, merchant there.

23. At ditto, Mrs Henrietta Fraser, wife of Mr William Porter of the Crown Inn.

23. At Skipton on Stour, Worcestershire, the Right Hon. Dowager Viscountess Ashbrook.

—. Mrs Williamson, widow of the late Captain James Williamson, of the Ganges East Indiaman.

26. At Fisherrow, John Stewart, second son of the deceased James Stewart, Esq. of Blairhall.

26. At Glasgow, aged 80, Mrs Margaret Paterson, widow of Mr Walter Brisbane, merchant there.

28. At Kilmarnock, Miss Jean Jaffrey, daughter of the Rev. Robert Jaffrey, minister of the Burgher congregation.

At Kilsyth manse, Mrs Rennie of Ballmalloch, aged 80.

At Aberdeen, aged 73, Mrs Helen Cruden, daughter of the late Mr William Cruden, merchant.

At Memel, Mr George Gordon, late merchant in Glasgow.

March 1. At Pendreich, Mathew John Halliday, infant son of John Halliday, Esq. of St Petersburgh.

3. At Perth, Mrs Catherine Paton, wife of James Chalmers, Esq. of Grangemount, Sheriff Substitute of Perthshire.

4. At Kirkcaldy, Mrs Rachael Law, wife of the Rev. James Law.

4. At ——, Mr Robert Christie, late of the George inn, Perth.

5. At Berwick, aged 80 years, William Watson, Esq.—a most industrious and upright character; one of the oldest corn merchants in the kingdom, having been upwards of 56 years in that trade, and first in the firm of William Watson and Son of Warrenhouse.

5. At ——, Miss Elizabeth Burnett, daughter of the late George Burnett, Esq. of Kemnay.

5. At Culduthil, Miss Edmund Walcot, daughter of Captain Walcot, of Inverness.

6. At Brims, near Thurso, Mrs Janet Nicolson, spouse of Mr William Sinclair, Commissary-depute of Caithness.

8. At Banff, Dr James Williamson, physician there.

10. At Newfield, near Newhaven, Mrs J. N. Murray, wife of Capt. William Murray.

11. Near Cullybackey, Ireland, Martha Hanna, at the very advanced age of 126 years. She was born near Dungannon; told the writer of this, she remembered to have heard the shots fired in an engagement that took place there in the year 1690; and that she carried the victuals to the masons and carpenters who built Cullybackey meeting-house in 1727, she then being 45 years of age. She was married when an old maid, but never had a child: enjoyed a constant state of good health until a few days before her death. She was a little woman; measured, this last year, 4 feet 7 inches.

12. At West House, Essex, of which place he was Vicar, the Rev. George Gregory, D. D.

12. At London, John Pybus, Esq. an eminent banker, and a very amiable and accomplished man.

12. At Bath, aged 50, the Right Hon. George Edward Boscawen, Viscount Falmouth, Captain of his Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard. He is succeeded in his title and estate, by his eldest son Edward, now Viscount Falmouth.

At Chippenham, aged 30, Captain Basil Alves of the Royal Marines, youngest son of the deceast Major Basil Alves, Edinburgh Castle.

13. At Montrose, aged four years, Catherine, youngest daughter of Thomas Bruce, Esq. jun. of Arnot.

14. At London, Lady Sheridan.

15. Mrs Abel, relict of the Rev. John Abel, late minister of Echt.

15. At Path-head, Fifeshire, Mrs Falconer, late of Durn. Amongst other legacies, she has left 200l. to the poor of the parish of Fordyce, and 50l. to the Society in Edinburgh called the Ladies Friendly Society, for the relief of servants and poor married women of good character.

15. Mrs Hannah Turnbull, wife of John Bartholomew, Esq. and daughter of the late Rev. James Turnbull, minister at Denny.

16. At Springbog, near Glasgow, Ephraim Gardner, Esq.

17. At Leith, Miss Philip, eldest daughter of Mr Charles Philip, merchant there.

17. At Glasgow, Mrs Janet Barr, spouse of Mr Hugh Miller, surgeon there.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr John Dick merchant, much regretted.

17. At Falmouth, Mrs Somerville, wife of William Somerville, Esq. Inspector General of Hospitals at Malta.

18. At Edinburgh, Mr David Monteith, son of Mr James Monteith, merchant, Anderston, near Glasgow.

19. At his house, Castlehill, Stirling, Charles Buchan, Esq. aged 70.

21. At Edinburgh, Miss Mayne Smith, daughter of the late Rev. Archibald Smith, minister of Kinross.

21. At her son's house in Portman Square, London, the Right Hon. Jane Countess Dowager of Dundonald, whose many virtues endeared her to all ranks, and whose highly cultivated mind and elegant manners excited general admiration. At the advanced age of 86, her Ladyship's faculties continued unimpaired, and she conversed with her usual serenity to the last. She was the daughter of Alexander Stewart of Torrence, Esq. She was the mother of 12 sons and a daughter; and amongst her descendants she has left an Admiral and five Captains in his Majesty's navy.

22. On the road from Midlem to St Boswell's, near Millridge hall, by a fall from his horse, Mr Walter Amos, second son of Mr Amos, tenant at Bonchester.

22. At Knock, John Campbell, Esq. of Mishinish, in the 82d year of his age.

23. At Tranent, Mrs Jean Seton, aged 79, relict of Mr J. Chisholm, mariner in Leith.

23. At Edinburgh, Mrs Janet Thompson, relict of Mr Adam Monteith, late merchant in Glasgow.

April

April 24. At London, Lieut.-General Joseph Walton of the Royal Artillery, in his 74th year.

24. At Abergavenny, in Wales, Sir Charles Mitchell, late Commander in the Hon. East India Company's service.

24. At Glasgow, Mr Archibald Smith writer, much regretted.

24. At Aberdeen, Mr George Marr, merchant, and formerly one of the Magistrates of that city.

25. At Dalkeith, Mrs Otto, wife of Mr William Otto, wine merchant.

25. At the manse of Alva, the Rev. John Duncan, minister of that parish.

25. At her father's house in Ardersier, Miss Harriet M'Pherson, aged 16 years, much lamented by her family and friends. This young lady never recovered the shock occasioned by the death of a favourite brother, who died on the 2d December last, a few hours after his arrival at Ardersier, from the service of his country in the Baltic.

26. Mr Thomas Leakie, late tenant in Auchtermairny, and his wife on the 30th. Their joint ages amounted to 156 years, 50 of which they had been married.

26. At Meadside, the Rev. John Maclaren, minister of the Relief Congregation, Kilbarchan.

26. At Glasgow, Mr James Steedman.

26. At his house, Abbey-hill, after a short illness, Mr John Brown, coachmaker, a gentleman of great respectability in his profession, and very generally and justly lamented.

27. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-General John Campbell, of the Royal Marines.

27. At ditto, Miss Janet Dundas, daughter of the deceased George Dundas, Esq. of Dundas.

28. At Inverary, aged 89, Mr Charles M'Arthur, late merchant there.

28 At Lasswade, Mrs Margaret Simpson, spouse of Mr James Hume, schoolmaster.

29. At Kirkcudbright, aged 84, William Lenox, Esq. late Provost of that burgh.

29. At Kelso, Mrs Jean Frain, relict of Mr Gavin Frain, supervisor of Excise in Alloa.

30. At his seat in Northumberland, Sir Henry Grey, Bart. at a very advanced age. He was the elder brother of the late Charles Earl Grey, and uncle to the present; he never was married; and by his death Earl Grey becomes possessed of estates to the value of near 30,000l. per annum, besides a fortune for each of his younger children.

30. At Hutcheson Town, Glasgow, Mrs Mary Howie, wife of Mr James Young, merchant, Glasgow.

31. At Newcastle, in his 89th year, Robert Roddam, of Roddam, in Northumberland, Esq. senior Admiral of the Red.

31. At St Andrew's, Miss Margaret Ballingall, daughter of the late Rev. John Ballingall, minister of the gospel at Cupar Fife.

31. At Edinburgh, Caroline Howard, youngest daughter of Alexander Donaldson, Esq.

31. At Dumfries, Miss Margaret Pagan, eldest daughter of the late David Pagan, Esq. of Lochfield.

Lately, at London, Captain John Thomson, of the Coldstream regiment of Guards, son of the late John Thomson, Esq. Secretary of Excise in Scotland, highly respected as a brave and meritorious officer. He served with the brigade of Guards at the capture of the Helder, in Egypt also, and lately at the surrender of Copenhagen, where he broke a blood-vessel, from the effects of which he never recovered.

At his seat, Lady Place, Gustavus Adolphus Kempenfelt, Esq. the only surviving brother of the late unfortunate Rear Admiral Kempenfelt, who was lost in the Royal George at Spithead, in 1782.

At London, Joseph Bonomi, Esq. a gentleman particularly distinguished for his architectural knowledge and genius. He was a native of Italy, but had long been in this kingdom. He was warmly patronised by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

At Guernsey, P. Dobree, Esq. in his 86th year. He was the oldest member of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, having subscribed to that excellent institution for 60 years.

At Chelsea, John Hamilton, Esq.

Mr Gordon Drummond, son of Alexander Drummond, Esq. Fleet Street.

At Christ's College Lodge, Cambridge, the Rev. Dr Barker, Master of that Society, in his 83d year. Mrs Barker, who was nearly of the same age as her husband, was so affected at his death as to survive him only one day.

At Clifton, near Bristol, the Right Hon. the Dowager Countess of Fingal, at a very advanced age.

In Catherine Place, Bath, the Marchioness of Longchamp.

At Clapham, in the 64th year of his age, Henry L. Gardner, Esq. many years an eminent bookseller in the Strand, and one of the Court of Assistants of the worshipful Company of Stationers.

At Kensington, Alexander Baxter, Esq. late Consul General from the Court of Russia.

Lately, Lieut. Kenneth Mackenzie, commanding the signal station of St Domingo, Liverpool.

Late-

Lately, at North Berwick, Mrs Murray, eldest daughter of the late Rev. George Murray, minister there, aged 76.

At Aberdeen, Mrs Dyce, relict of John Dyce, Esq. late of Tillygreig.

April 1. At Dundee, Mrs Henrietta Ogilvie, spouse of Mr Henry Johnstone, merchant there.

2. At Edinburgh, Dr John Rymer, many years a surgeon in the Royal Navy.

2. At Paisley, Edward Carlile, son of Mr James Carlile there.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Magdalene Nairne, daughter of the deceased John Nairne, Esq.

3. At Inverness, Mrs Margaret Craig, wife of Mr George Munro, merchant in Inverness.

3. At Edinburgh, Miss Riddell, daughter of the deceased John Riddell, Esq. of Grange.

3. At ditto, Anne Jane, infant daughter of Archibald Craufuird, Esq. W. S.

—. At Dundee, Mrs Henderson, spouse of Dr Robert Henderson, physician there.

4. At Bath, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Murray, eldest sister of his Grace the Duke of Athol.

4. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Simon Drysdale, late of Sheardale.

4. At Leith, aged 65, John Sligo, Esq. of Carmyle, late merchant in Leith.

4. At Edinburgh, aged 70, Mr Alexander Stevenson, one of the Depute Clerks of Session; an office which he had held for 40 years.

5. At ditto, aged 58, Mr William Hall, merchant, and late one of the Magistrates of that city.

6. At Glasgow, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs Helen Cross, relict of John M'Call, Esq. late merchant there.

7. At Edinburgh, Robert Kennedy, Esq. aged 76.

8. At ditto, Helen, the infant daughter of John Campbell of Carbrook, Esq. W. S.

9. At his house, Gilmore Place, Mr Robert Renton, merchant, Edinburgh.

9. At manse of Rescobie, the Rev. Thomas Wright, minister of that parish.

9. At his house on Leith Walk, Edward Lawton, Esq. late of Kingston, Jamaica.

9. At Alloa, Mr Alexander Forrester, sen. grain merchant.

Price of Stocks.

1808.	Bank Stock	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
April 4.	——	$3\frac{3}{4}$ pr.	$64\frac{7}{8}$
11.	——	4 —	$65\frac{1}{8}$
18	$233\frac{1}{2}$	4 —	66 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{8}$
25.	——	4 —	66 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{4}$

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
April 4.	64 74	38 45	33 40	50 56
11.	64 74	38 44	34 38	48 55
18.	64 74	36 44	30 37	48 54
25.	64 73	36 43	30 36	48 54

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1808.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
Apr. 1.	37 0	38 6	34 0	37 0
8.	37 0	38 0	34 0	35 0
15.	37 0	38 0	33 0	34 0
22.	37 6	40 0	34 0	33 0
29	38 0	41 0	34 0	33 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1808.	Oatmeal.		Pease and Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
April 5.	190	24 $23\frac{1}{2}$	36	18 16
12.	238	24 $23\frac{1}{2}$	40	18 16
19.	260	24 $23\frac{1}{2}$	38	18 16
26.	254	24 $23\frac{1}{2}$	50	18 16

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The curious and valuable communications of *Milo* will appear in early numbers.

We will not omit to avail ourselves of *Dr Couper's* communications.

J. C., D. S., will not suit our Miscellany.

M. T. C. is received, but the versification, we are afraid, will be too incorrect for insertion

We will insert the Narrative sent us by *W——r R——d*, which is certainly most curious if duly authenticated.

T. G. is receis, i

R. Carlyle Delt.

R. Scott Sculp.

THE GATE OF CARLISLE CASTLE

With the CELEBRATED ASH TREE *said to have been* PLANTED *by* MARY Q. *of* SCOTS.

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